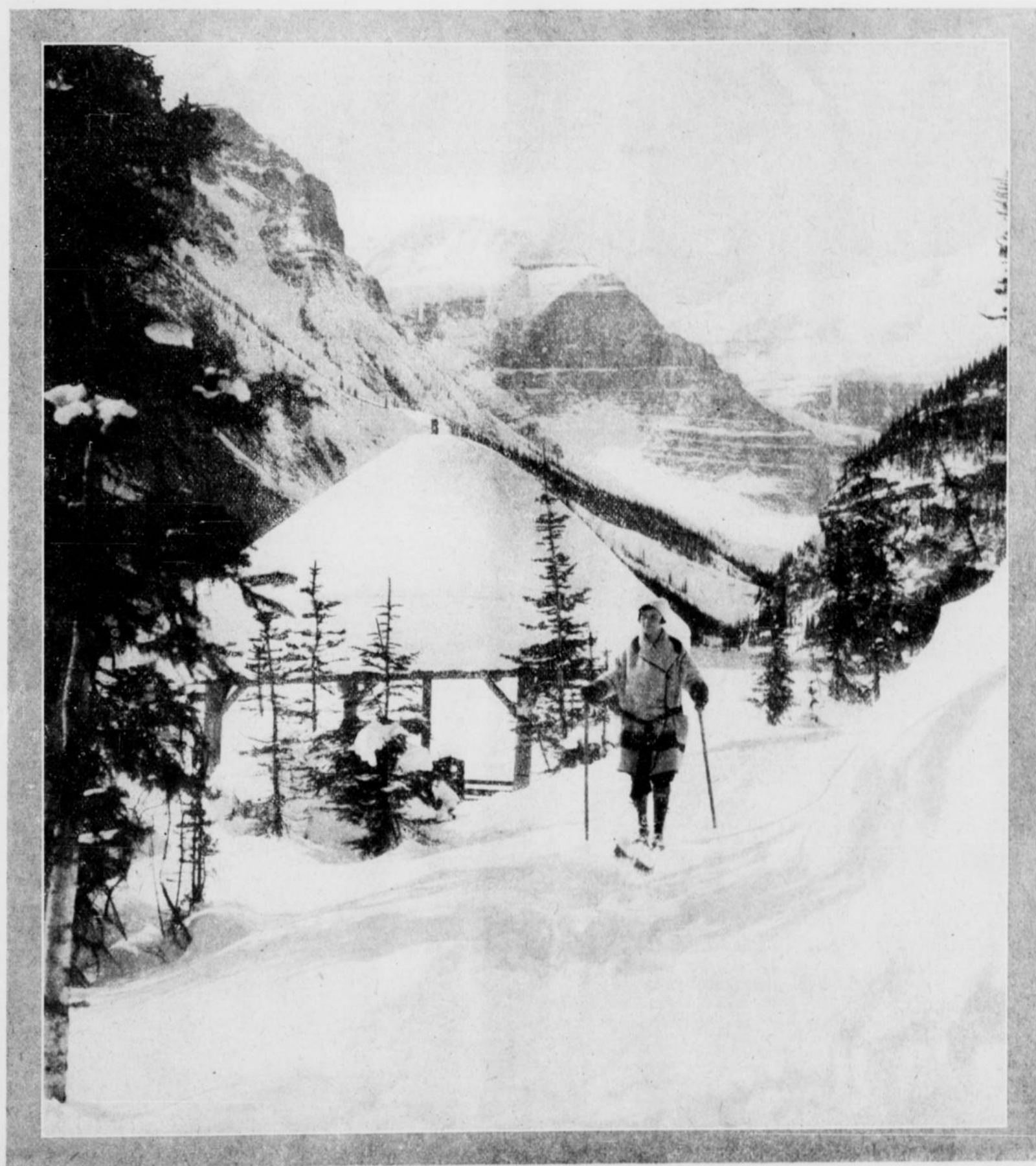


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000⁵ December 30, 1925



SKIING NEAR BANFF

[Photo by Oliver

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Manitoba

The Ninth Annual Convention of the United Farm Women of Manitoba will be held in the First Methodist Church, Eighth Street, Brandon, Man., Tuesday, January 12, 1926. The program is as follows:

Morning Session

- 9.00-10.00—Registration of delegates.
10.00-10.30—O Canada.
The Lord's Prayer.
Greetings from president.
Appointment of convention secretary.
Minutes of last convention.
Announcements.
10.30-10.40—Immigration report—Mrs. F. Howell, convener.
10.40-11.00—Public health and social welfare—Miss M. Johnson, convener.
Discussion.
11.00-11.30—The Temperance Situation in Manitoba—W. R. Wood, secretary, Manitoba Prohibition Alliance.
11.30-11.45—Facts from delegates.
Resolutions.

Afternoon Session

- 1.45- 2.00—Community singing, led by Mrs. F. Downing.
2.00- 2.30—Report on education—Mrs. T. McClelland, convener.
Discussion.
2.30- 3.00—Five-minute reports from Junior locals.
3.00- 3.45—Report on legislation.
Informal discussion, led by Mrs. Gee.
3.45- 4.00—Nominations for president.
Report from W.S.C.C.A.—Miss A. J. Roe.
4.00- 4.30—Election of president.
Fraternal greetings from U.F.W.O., S.W.G.G.A. and U.F.W.A.
4.30- 5.00—Address on "Gambling"—Dr. MacNeill, Brandon College.
5.00- 5.15—Nominations for vice-president.
Resolutions.
5.15- 5.45—Election of vice-president.
5.45- 6.00—Resolutions.

Evening Session

- 7.30- 8.00—Orchestral music.
The Wastefulness of Ill-health—Dr. Stewart, medical superintendent, Manitoba Sanitarium at Ninette.
8.00- 8.45—Beautifying Farm Homes—W. R. Leslie, superintendent, Dominion Experimental Farm, Morden.
Music.
Reading—Miss Johnson.
Music.
Reading—T. McIlwraith.
Music—Community singing.
9.30-10.30—Social hour—"Get acquainted meeting" and lunch.
Resolutions' committee: Mrs. S. M. Loree, Mrs. J. B. Parker, Mrs. F. Downing, Mrs. T. W. McClelland.
Hospitality committee: Miss M. Johnson, Mrs. J. Barrett, Mrs. J. M. Allan.

GENERAL CONVENTION

The Twenty-third Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba starts on Wednesday, January 13, 1926. The program is as follows:

Morning Session

- 9.00 a.m.—Registration of delegates.
10.00 a.m.—Opening of convention.
National Anthem.
Scripture reading.
Invocation.
O Canada.
10.20 a.m.—Address of welcome—Mayor Cater.
Reply to address of welcome—Thos. Wood.
Appointment of convention secretary.
Minutes of convention.
Privileges of convention and announcements.
10.50 a.m.—President's address—A. J. M. Poole.
11.20 a.m.—U.F.W.M. president's address—Mrs. S. E. Gee.
11.45 a.m.—Report of board of directors—W. G. Weir.

Afternoon Session

- 1.45 p.m.—Community singing.
2.00 p.m.—Report of U.F.M. secretary—D. G. McKenzie.
Report of U.F.W.M. secretary—Miss M. E. Finch.
Report of auditors—Roy McPhail.
Discussion.
2.45 p.m.—Report of U.F.W.M. marketing committee—Mrs. E. J. Blow.
3.30 p.m.—The Work of the Canadian Council of Agriculture—J. W. Ward.
Discussion.
4.30 p.m.—Corn Production in Manitoba—Discussion, led by G. McLaren, Pipestone.
5.00 p.m.—Resolutions.
Evening Session
Joint meeting with the Manitoba Livestock Associations.
7.30 p.m.—Community singing.
8.00 p.m.—Address, Selecting and Feeding Cattle for Export—R. J. Speers.
8.50 p.m.—Music.
9.00 p.m.—Illustrated lecture, England Today and One Hundred Years Ago—Prof. C. R. Fay, Toronto University.

Thursday, January 14

Morning Session

- 9.00 a.m.—Nominating ballot for president.
9.15 a.m.—Resolutions.
11.00 a.m.—Ballot for president.
11.30 a.m.—Greetings from fraternal delegates.

Afternoon Session

- 1.45 p.m.—Community singing.
2.00 p.m.—Nominating ballot for vice-president.
Resolutions.
3.00 p.m.—Address, Agricultural Co-operation a World Problem—Prof. C. R. Fay.
4.00 p.m.—Ballot for vice-president.
4.30 p.m.—Resolutions.

Evening Session

- 7.30 p.m.—Community singing.
8.00 p.m.—Address, Idealism in Rural Organization—Mrs. R. B. Gunn, president, U.F.W.A.
8.50 p.m.—Music.
9.00 p.m.—Address, Law-Making and Law Enforcement—Hon. R. W. Craig.

Friday, January 15

Morning Session

- 9.00 a.m.—Resolutions.
11.00 a.m.—Address, Rust Control—Dr. D. Bailey.
11.45 a.m.—Where shall we meet next year?

Afternoon Session

- 2.00 p.m.—Resolutions.
3.00 p.m.—Address, The Organization of Co-operative Education—Prof. C. R. Fay.
4.00 p.m.—Resolutions.

Evening Session

- 7.30 p.m.—Community singing.
8.00 p.m.—Address, Co-operation and Rural Credits—Prof. C. R. Fay.
8.45 p.m.—Address, Provincial Finance—Premier John Bracken.
9.30 p.m.—Unfinished business.

Saskatchewan

In view of the gradually decreasing number of banks, and the greater concentration of money power in the hands of ever fewer banks and financial institutions, the question of finance is being brought more and more vividly before the people, in whose interest, rather than for the making of profits, the monetary system was first established. Writing recently to a correspondent on this question, G. F. Edwards, said:

"I agree with what you say in your letter that it is most humiliating for a producer of wealth to have to humbly beg for accommodation in order to carry on his farming operations, but I believe that through co-operation we can solve this currency and financial problem in time. As we, by orderly marketing of our produce, attain a better financial position we will find it the less necessary to borrow

funds, and shall find that the banks will be most anxious to induce the farmers to take money out to use it in their operations, and I am also of the opinion that rates of interest will be reduced in the next three years owing to the accumulation of money in the vaults of the banks and other financial institutions.

"I believe, however, that the ultimate solution to this problem of the people themselves getting control of the currency which was first brought into existence to serve the needs of industry rather than to make profit for individuals, will also be along co-operative lines, although I consider it essential that, as a starting point, we should exert what pressure we can upon the Government to issue the currency of the country, and thus take out of the hands of the banks, the privilege which they now enjoy and which they very often abuse. With this as a starting point, it appears to me that co-operative banks will in time be instituted, through which the currency of the country will get out to our own hands through our own credit institutions.

"I am doubtful as to whether we shall ever bring about a sudden radical change in the financial structure, but I believe that by evolutionary process we can do so, and go on from step to step until we have finally developed a financial structure which will serve the needs of industry rather than the avarice of individuals."

We hope you have not forgotten the Economic Course in March next. Just fancy! A University Course in Economics for your bare expenses. Here are bargain prices for you. You never had a better offer—only last year—nor one so good; and you won't have another to equal it until 1927. If you can by any possibility get away from home for a week, spend it at the University, and get a thorough knowledge of a real, live, practical subject. Send your name to the Central office, Sherwood Building, Regina, as soon as you can.

Hail is a freakish thing, as thousands of Saskatchewan farmers know to their cost. There was a hail-storm at Bounty this year. It hailed out two-thirds of the crop, and the hailstones were so large that they hailed out the local as well; and so, Bounty local is dead; long live Bounty local! for, with the coming of amalgamation it is to see a new birth; only, we hope it will not be the usual "little stranger," but a big, well-developed friend. Why not?

W. J. McLardy, secretary of the Netterville G.G.A., Palmer, replies in part as follows to a communication from the Central office:

"We have got all the farmers in our immediate vicinity who are not members of the F.U. of C. with the exception of three, who are awaiting the outcome of amalgamation negotiations.

"We will endeavor to send one or two delegates to the Convention at Saskatoon, when we hope and trust arrangements will be satisfactorily arrived at, whereby unity of the two bodies will be consummated. But the G.G.A. which has done so much good in every walk of life, will still live in memory."

The following resolutions have been received from Douglas Japp, secretary of the Green Bluff G.G.A., at Speers, to go before the annual convention, viz:

"Whereas, the rate of forest depletion is now dangerously high, and constitutes a menace to the Canadian pulp and paper industry, and,

"Whereas, such depletion can only be effectively reduced, by government action, and,

"Whereas, we believe that Canada should turn its raw materials into the manufactured articles as much as possible,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we ask the Dominion Government to place an export duty on pulpwood and pulp."

"Whereas, Canada owns 80% of the known quantity of the raw asbestos in the world, and,

"Whereas, we believe that if an export duty were placed upon the manufactured article, capital would be induced to build manufacturing plants in Canada to complete the manufacture of articles;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Dominion Government be asked to place an export duty on asbestos."

Clean-up Notes

Springburn G.G.A., at Wynyard, has almost doubled its last year's membership. This is quite an achievement,

and must have involved considerable effort on the part of the local officials. Almost, of course, is not quite. Why not go over the top?

Riverhurst is within five of last year's membership. A little effort and there would be five on the other side. Riverhurst has always been a good local; we want to see it a better local. There are some good fellows around Riverhurst, with lots of enthusiasm, and they can do it.

Maryfield has surpassed its figure for the two previous years, and, says the secretary: "I expect several more." Good for Maryfield. If we may be excused for being somewhat vulgar we would say "Let 'em all come."

Milden, Milden? What about Milden? Why, the membership is just five lower than in 1924, and more still behind 1923. Political parties have their whips, not the stinging kind, of course, but equally effective. Why should not Milden send out the whip and whip the members up? In the meantime we appreciate the efforts already made.

Ex-Kaiser's Wealth

Before the war the German Kaiser was the world's richest potentate after the Tsar of Russia. The Tsar had an income of over 17,000,000 roubles, while the Kaiser had 19,230,000 marks. The King of England's civil list amounted to less than half this sum, while the President of the United States had to live in comparative penury on 75,000 dollars a year.

The German revolution was more deferential to the monarchy than the Russian, for even now the Kaiser is one of the wealthiest men in Europe. His precise income is unknown. He pays no income tax to the German State, although he is a German subject. He objected to paying income tax in Holland, but the Dutch authorities assessed him as liable to a tax on one million florins a year, which he has, it seems, been compelled to pay. During the war he was able to lay aside over four and a half million gold marks. Since his abdication he has received the equivalent of twelve million gold marks from the German State. He has also recovered properties and possessions of immense value. This has not deterred him from clamouring for more.

The Prussian State Offer

The Prussian Ministry of Finance has now drawn up a memorandum which is to serve as a basis for a final arrangement between the Hohenzollerns and the State. It is proposed that the State shall retain all except four of the Crown castles, the works of art in Berlin museums, the royal insignia, the Schack Gallery in Munich, the Hohenzollern Museum, the royal library, the royal archives and theatres, as well as 111 acres of royal lands, and the royal urban estate in Berlin and Potsdam. It is proposed that the Hohenzollerns, on the other hand, shall receive four royal palaces or castles, a number of estates, and besides these 290,000 acres of land, the crown jewels and furniture, and as compensation for the land which is to be kept by the State, a sum of thirty million gold marks.

If the recommendations of the Prussian Ministry of Finance are upheld then the ex-Kaiser would be worth about a quarter milliard gold marks (£11,250,000). The recommendation will certainly be contested. There is a growing demand that the lawsuits which not only the ex-Kaiser but a swarm of other German ex-potentates have been conducting against German States, shall come to an end, that there shall be a legislative decision which will settle these disputes once for all. Millions of Germans were expropriated by inflation, and their lost fortunes are to be "valorized" at an average of 25 per cent. The ex-Kaiser has demanded that his own losses due to inflation shall be valorized at 100 per cent., a piece of impudence which has not enhanced his popularity.

It is probable that if all the claims of some twenty German ex-potentates were to be added together they would be found to approach the first annuity payable by Germany under the Dawes Plan.—Manchester Guardian.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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Livestock Display 40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch
Classified (See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Guide Bulletin Service

The Guide bulletins are widely read throughout the West by subscribers who find them packed with practical up-to-date information. These bulletins are offered to readers at less than cost. Send one cent for each one listed below, together with a self-addressed, stamped envelope for return. Order by number. Address: The Bulletin Service, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

1. How to Make a Home-made Fireless Cooker.
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27. Experience With Silage.
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29. The Trench Silo.
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31. Feeding From Pit Silos.
32. How to Operate a Beef Ring.
33. How to Prevent Smut in Grain.
34. Vines and Creepers.
35. Harvesting and Threshing Red Clover.
36. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
37. How to Refinish Furniture.
38. The Care of Floor Coverings.
39. Kitchen Mending Kits.
40. How to Soften Hard Water.
41. The Menace of the House Fly.
42. How to Plan a Summer Wedding.
43. How to Mix Whitewash.
44. How to Paint Your Own Car.
45. How to Make an Ice Well.
46. Culling Poultry for Egg Production.
47. How to Pot Bulbs for the Winter.
48. Using Sealing Wax to Make Pretty Vases and Bells.
49. How to Plan Proper School Lunches.
50. How to Judge Bread.
51. The Care of Oil Lamps and Stoves.
52. How to Make Soap at Home.
53. Growing Melons, Pumpkins and Squash.
54. Shipping Crates for Livestock.
55. Ideas for Entertainments.
56. Banish the Clothes Moth.
57. Dry Cleaning at Home.
58. Canning Tongue, Brain and Sausage.
59. Use of Pressure Cooker.
60. House Plants for Winter.
61. Perennials for the Farm.
62. Unusual Perennials.
63. New Finishes for Furniture.
64. Re-arranging the Kitchen.
65. A Manitoba School Board.
66. How to Lace a Belt.

Special Bulletins

The Country Homemaker—A 132-page book, dealing with many phases of home-making. 10 cents, postpaid.

Labor-Savers for the Farm Home—A pamphlet containing instructions for making 58 devices for the home. 10 cents, postpaid.

Guide Pamphlet Service

Here is a splendid opportunity to secure some useful information concerning cooking, nutrition, home decoration, painting, varnishing, etc. The Guide has compiled a list of booklets distributed by well-known manufacturers, who send them either free of cost or for the mere cost of mailing. These pamphlets are full of good ideas, and most of them are attractively illustrated as well. If you wish to take advantage of this service, write for the list so that you may select the booklets in which you are especially interested. With your letter enclose a stamped, addressed envelope for reply. Address: Pamphlet Service, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

North Huron Election

The Manitoba Free Press, of December 23, summarizing the situation in the North Huron election tangle says:

"The position of the case now is that a high court judge reversed the decision of the court judge, and ordered him to count the ballots that had been discarded. An appeal was taken to the divisional court in Ontario, which declined to entertain it, and an appeal is now being taken to the Supreme Court of Canada."

A Canadian press despatch from Goderich, Ont., dated December 24, gives the result of the recount:

"Complying with the order made by Mr. Justice Wright, in the supreme court, Judge Lewis this morning recounted 342 ballots which had been previously rejected, and issued a new certificate on the election result in North Huron, declaring J. H. King, Progressive, elected over G. W. Spotton, Conservative. By this revised count, King received 5,340 and Spotton 5,170."

British Trade in Pure-Breds

The following table of British exports of pure-bred livestock, reprinted from the London Livestock Journal, gives a comprehensive idea of the changes which the breeding industry has undergone in the last 15 years. War-time shortage of meats gave a great stimulus to livestock improvement all over the world, and British exports reached the record total of over a million and a quarter pounds sterling; horse export figures not being recorded in this table. Deflation brought about a corresponding decrease, but in the last two years this had been accentuated by the complications brought about by outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease:

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1924	£146,618	£46,084	£18,021
1923	135,591	34,420	19,466
1922	201,003	26,852	6,685
1921	384,068	35,778	15,357
1920	1,087,982	122,705	16,953
1919	605,128	161,502	17,664
1918	388,410	120,441	4,606
1917	316,736	74,596	1,334
1916	280,310	71,684	3,228
1915	175,315	52,098	1,373
1914	171,938	35,647	5,767
1913	274,297	92,449	18,063
1912	123,711	16,454	6,310
1911	100,390	29,661	6,818
1910	170,893	62,558	9,023

A radio program welcoming in the New Year, and broadcasted from Bound Brook, New Jersey, is to be re-broadcasted round the world.

Co-operation in Canadian West

Book Review

Dr. C. R. Fay, professor of economic history in the University of Toronto, author of Co-operation at Home and Abroad, has added to the main volume a section on Agricultural Co-operation in the Canadian West, reprints of which are available from the University of Toronto Press. Dr. Fay found Canadian town life unco-operative "except in banqueting and public worship." But when all is considered together, as it is by this author, it will be seen that co-operation for handling and sale has made rapid progress in Canada, even to an extent which is in some respects in advance of any other country.

In his trip across Canada, and after, Dr. Fay got hold of some of the fundamental problems associated with co-operation and pool handling of products, such as the extent of control of production and its relation to prices for consumption; financing the crop; government aid and extent of government control; importance of wheat as a source of ready cash; historical evolution of the wheat pools; and danger of reaction under the influence of abundant crops.

The rise of the United Grain Growers and the Saskatchewan Co-operative are covered, but the author did not pre-see, foresee, nor attempt to grapple with the present problem of farmers' companies and pools. The better marketing of grain being the main objective in the West, the general experience of most European countries has been reversed on co-operative supply here, for which, in Dr. Fay's opinion, there are historical reasons.

Looking to the future of the pools Dr. Fay considers it necessary to indicate the dangers against which pool supporters should be forearmed. First, extravagant expectations of the extent to which the basic price of wheat can be stabilized at a more remunerative level. Then follows two pages of sound economics on the (a) steady purchases of wheat by Britain and continental buyers throughout the year and over periods of years, month by month; (b) the minimum effect exercised on prices by the heavy movement of wheat in the fall, indicated by tables for 43 years, which show that "monthly prices on the average rise slowly during the winter by an amount not more than sufficient to cover carrying charges." (c) That this does not mean the pooling method can exercise no influence favorable to the producer at the central market. Forced selling under pressure helps much in creating the buyers' market

"even more than the conditions of demand and supply warrants," Dr. Fay says. The big farmers' companies were able to do much for the small farmer "if he were out of debt and knew when to sell." He sees opportunity for the pools to help the farmer if they refrain from gambling and avoid grave misjudgments of market conditions. Which, being done, provided the farmers are loyal to them, they will gain (1) a part, if only a small part, of the crop value formerly lost to them and distributed between the middleman and the consumer; (2) a part of the production crop movement credit hitherto obtained by the individual will be switched to the organization at much lower rates. "If the combined pools consolidate their position and avoid expensive overlapping with the existing co-operative elevator organizations they should be able to borrow in the future, without government guarantees, on the open market at rates approximating to those prevailing in metropolitan centres. The Canadian chartered banks are just as much interested in the stabilization of the West as is the western farmer himself."

Space is given by Dr. Fay to the interesting development of the co-operative organizations of British Columbia, where milk dealers were able to control output yet did not raise prices, and in the apple district where control of the bulk of the crop was essential to the best results in marketing the product so as to avoid glut and excess cutting of prices during the rush season. On the whole, Dr. Fay's effort will help to lay carefully bases of thinking on marketing problems in Canada.—J. A. A.

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New Invention Saves Millions

A Lamp that Burns 94% Air

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, T. D. Johnson, 138 Portage Ave. East, Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

Convention Dates

United Farmers of Manitoba, Brandon, January 12 to 15.
United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary, January 19 to 22.
Saskatchewan Grain Growers, Saskatoon, January 26 to 29.

Other Dates Worth Remembering

Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies' Convention, Saskatoon, January 11 to 13.
Manitoba Livestock Breeders' Meetings, Brandon, January 11 to 13.
Saskatchewan Provincial Seed Fair, Saskatoon, January 12.
Saskatchewan Livestock Conventions, Saskatoon, January 27 to 28.
Alberta Dairy Convention, Calgary, January 26 to 28.
Western Canada Dairy Convention, Winnipeg, February 9 to 12.
Saskatchewan Dairy Convention, Regina, February 2 to 4.
Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon, March 15 to 19.
Manitoba Soil Products Show, Brandon, March 15 to 19.

To Farmers Feeding Cattle

You are feeding cattle because you plan to make a profit. You cannot secure all the profit you are entitled to unless you sell them right. Plan now to sell them right.

Many farmers have put cattle on feed this winter. It looks like good business, judging from past experience, from the price of coarse grains, from the improved markets for cattle this year, and the outlook with respect to demand.

But it is good business to feed cattle only if you sell them properly when they are finished. How will yours be sold? Will you let a local buyer take the pick of your herd for his own profit after your big investment of money, labor and feed? Or will you ship them and get the full benefit from your efforts by making sure of the full central market price.

The Best Time to Sell

Winter-Fed Cattle

Four years out of five the high point of the spring market on winter-fed steers comes in third week in May. That is not necessarily the best time for everyone to sell. Many other things, such as the supply of feed available, the condition of the cattle, and the course of earlier markets have to be considered. Sometimes it pays to sell a number of steers during the winter and to hold the balance on longer feed.

United Livestock Growers will be glad to help by giving all information available as to the course of markets. Write and say what cattle you are feeding and when you expect they will be ready for market, and we will keep you supplied with information.

How About Your Shipping

Association?

Sometimes co-operative shipments are broken up in the spring by country buyers securing a certain number of cattle just at the time when it is most important to farmers to be able to ship co-operatively. Many associations could be strengthened by a little organization work during the winter, so as to make quite sure that they will be working well when the winter-fed cattle are ready to sell. It will pay in many associations to do some of that work.

United Livestock Growers will be glad to assist by sending a speaker to a meeting if desired.

More money for cattle is obtained by co-operative shipping, to get central market prices instead of what the country buyer offers.

More money for cattle is obtained by selling them in sorted car lots under the co-operative cattle pool method.

Ship your livestock through your shipping Association to be sold through

United Livestock Growers Ltd.

WINNIPEG

MOOSE JAW

EDMONTON

CALGARY

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 30, 1925

Where is the Nigger

In a statement issued at St. John, New Brunswick, December 21, Sir Henry Thornton, if correctly reported, declared that:

Neither the Canadian National Railway, nor myself, as its president, can control the port of shipment for export grain. The control lies entirely with the grain pools and the owners of the grain. There is every reason why the Canadian National Railways should desire Canadian ports to be used to the fullest extent, but persuasion is the only pressure we can bring to bear, and this is being fully employed. I do not think the parliament of Canada can exercise effective control in opposition to this inclination of the owners of the grain.

While technically Sir Henry's statement may be accurate, the implication is entirely erroneous. It is not typical of Sir Henry's ordinarily straight-from-the-shoulder utterances, but rather has the sound of a political statement, upon which several interpretations may be put. Whether intentionally or otherwise, Sir Henry leaves the impression with the maritime people that the wheat pools and the owners of the grain here in the prairie provinces are deliberately discriminating against the ports of St. John and Halifax in the shipment of their wheat, which is entirely at variance with the facts.

No one knows better than Sir Henry that the port through which wheat is shipped to the world markets is regulated by service, and of that service freight rates constitute the outstanding factor. If the freight rates and other services at the ports of St. John and Halifax were more favorable during the winter, when Quebec and Montreal ports are closed, wheat would pour out through the maritime ports.

The maritime people have a just complaint against the economic discrimination practiced upon them in several respects, and particularly in transportation. The general public is coming to believe that there is a nigger in the wood-pile somewhere that has not yet been revealed. It is time that colored gentleman was brought out of his hiding-place.

In 1903-4 this country resounded to the patriotic utterances of our leading statesmen, when Canada was committed to the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway from Winnipeg to Moncton, at a cost of about \$170,000,000. And it should be remembered that the maritime provinces were assessed their full share of that expenditure. In the words of Sir Wilfred Laurier, Sir Clifford Sifton, Hon. H. R. Emerson, Hon. John Charlton, and other leaders of the Liberal party which built the National Transcontinental Railway, it was constructed for the purpose of carrying Canadian products through Canadian ports, yet a large portion of this expensively-built railway, owned by the people of Canada, is practically idle. The elevators at Halifax have no wheat passing through them and very little passes through St. John. Only once, in 1916, when the road was being taken over from the contractors was a freight rate on wheat established which would encourage the shipment of wheat over that line, and as soon as the wheat began to flow over it the rate was raised to a prohibitive figure. During the winter when Montreal and Quebec ports are closed, our wheat goes out through American ports, while our magnificent and costly railway and maritime elevator system lies idle waiting for the wheat which never comes.

Why is it that our white elephant railway cannot be made use of? Why is a rate not fixed by which the wheat can do down over the National Transcontinental across

the Quebec bridge and out through St. John and Halifax? Who is to blame? Is it the Railway Commission, the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways or the Dominion government? It is time for a show-down. The maritime people have a right to know why they are being discriminated against. The wheat growers of the West are not parties to the discrimination and prairie members of parliament can well afford to assist the maritime members in smoking the nigger out of his hiding place. This matter of passing the buck has gone entirely too far.

Farmers in Politics

The annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, held in Toronto, on December 9 and 10, decided that the U.F.O. should officially re-enter the political field, and set forth its plans in the following resolution:

"Now therefore be it resolved, that this convention recommends the nomination of U.F.O. candidates for parliament and the legislature by the U.F.O. organizations in the various constituencies, and that the constituency organizations be urged to take such political action as they may deem necessary to have such candidates elected to parliament or the legislature, and,

"That a committee be appointed by the executive of the U.F.O. for the purpose of co-ordinating the political activities in the various constituency organizations, and dealing with the questions of a political nature as they may arise."

Unfortunately, the question of "broadening out," which has created so much difficulty in the ranks of the organized farmers in Ontario in the past, was not settled, and the convention adjourned without interpreting this resolution, following a somewhat heated passage between J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U.F.O., and Hon. E. C. Drury, the late U.F.O. premier of the province.

The farmers of Ontario have had a lot of experience in the political field, which has well illustrated the fact that the pathway of organized farmers in politics is a thorny one. The first entry of Ontario farmers into the political field in the days of Sir Oliver Mowat, ended pretty largely in fiasco. The second political move was very much more successful and brought into power a U.F.O.-Labor government with Mr. Drury as premier. The record of the government on the whole compared favorably with other governments in that province. There developed, however, a serious cleavage between the U.F.O. government and the leaders of the U.F.O. Association, which was one of the main factors resulting in the downfall of the government. On the crest of the political wave in 1921 there were 25 U.F.O. members elected to the Ottawa parliament. Today, the enthusiasm has greatly subsided with a small group of U.F.O. members in the provincial House and only two in the federal parliament.

In the maritime provinces also four or five years ago the organized farmers took definite action to place farmer members in the local legislatures, resulting in the election of a small group in the Nova Scotia House, and the second largest group in the New Brunswick House. The recent provincial elections in both provinces, however, completely wiped out the farmer groups in the legislatures, and in the federal elections in October last, the only Progressive member from the maritime provinces was defeated. The maritime farmers' political movement is practically dead for the time being.

In the prairie provinces in the election of 1921, there were 37 members returned to the parliament at Ottawa. A farmer provincial government was elected in Alberta and in Manitoba. In the election of last October, however, the group of 37 federal members shrank to 21, and many majorities were considerably reduced. The farmers' political movement in Quebec and in British Columbia never made as much progress as in the other provinces.

This brief record of the ups and downs of the farmers' political movement is worthy of careful study with the hope of deriving information of value for the guidance of future activities. It is beyond debate that the industry of agriculture and the welfare of the people on the farms of Canada suffers severely, and has suffered for generations from adverse legislation. The welfare of the farmers and the farming industry has, on the whole, been more effectively represented in recent years by the farmer governments and farmer groups than ever before, yet they have steadily lost the support of the farmer voters. Why is it that farmers will not stick together in support of their own candidates in an effort to secure square deal legislation?

Here in the prairie provinces in particular, this question is of outstanding importance. The development of these provinces is largely agricultural and will remain so for many years to come. The rural vote is in the majority. When the recent election campaign was in progress Mr. King came West offering to fulfil the pledges which for four years he had violated if only the people would reject the Progressive candidates and elect Liberals in their places. But he preached one tariff policy in Eastern Canada and another one in the West; protection in the East and low tariff in the West. Mr. Meighen offered only a high tariff policy, which by no conceivable means could be of any economic advantage to the farmers on the prairies. The Progressives by and large supported the policies which they had advanced at Ottawa during the past four sessions.

In response to the various appeals the people of the prairie provinces elected 20 Liberals, 11 Conservatives and 21 Progressives with two Labor members as compared with 37 Progressives, three Liberals, two Labor and one Independent, four years ago. In other words, in the next parliament, from these three provinces there will be 21 Progressives out of a total of 54 members, being 38 per cent., whereas four years ago there were 37 Progressives out of a total membership of 43, a percentage of 86. Thus the political strength of the farmers in the prairie provinces, as judged by their elected members, is less than one-half what it was four years ago, and the farmer members from Eastern Canada have almost disappeared, there being but two in the place of 26.

These facts indicate that there is no reasonable stability in the farmers' political movement, but that it is too much given to waves of enthusiasm. Some have contended, and they have ground for their contention, that farmers would gain more by maintaining strong educational and economic organizations, but refraining entirely from entering the political field. In such an event the gain would be derived by having the two old parties competing for the farmers' vote. Both the direct and the indirect method have advantages and drawbacks. In the meantime the farmers' political movement on the prairies will be

greatly affected by what happens at Ottawa in the next two months.

National Unity

Addressing the fiftieth anniversary banquet of the Dominion Commercial Travelers' Association, at Montreal, recently, E. W. Beatty, president of the C.P.R., reviewed Canadian development. He had a great topic. The material development of Canada is a matter of pride to every Canadian, and is entirely without parallel. It is not appreciated at its true value.

Mr. Beatty also made a contribution on the popular subject of Canadian unity and the development of a Canadian national spirit. He argued that the press and the commercial travellers were probably the two most important agencies in the promotion of these desirable objects. Mr. Beatty, like the great majority of speakers on this subject, overlooked an old truth that "actions speak louder than words." Words alone, regardless both of volume and quality, can never bring about Canadian unity nor any adequate development of a Canadian national spirit. When one section of the country is discriminated against in transportation rates, it makes for disunity. When one part of Canada profits in fiscal legislation to the disadvantage of another part it becomes a strong factor making for disunity. When one section of the country is treated as subordinate to any other sections no words nor lofty sentiments can overcome such a grievance. The much-talked of and much desired spirit of unity can be accomplished by deeds, and deeds only.

The lack of a robust national spirit in Canada as compared with England, Scotland, France, United States and many other countries is chiefly due to the fact that Canada is not a nation. True, we are moving forward and making progress towards

the status of nationhood, but we have a long piece yet to go. Progress is necessarily slow because each political party is seeking every possible means of making political capital at the expense of its opponent. This is one of the main reasons why Canada lags behind some of the other self-governing dominions in the development of a full national status in the commonwealth of nations which constitute the British Empire. We still carry our judicial appeals to the Privy Council of England, which Australia long ago discontinued. We have no power to amend our own constitution such as some other dominions possess. Our treaty-making powers are still debated between our political parties, and only recently has the authority of the Canadian parliament to declare war or peace been accepted. We have no ambassador at the court of our nearest neighbor, though the Irish Free State, the youngest member of the British commonwealth of nations has its own minister in Washington. Great Britain is not handicapping Canada nor attempting to withhold full national status from this dominion. It is our own people, our politicians and our parliament who are delaying our own national development. When the time comes that we can discuss these matters more frankly without being accused of disloyalty we shall make greater progress for the benefit of the Canadian people, the British Empire and the world in general, and then will follow naturally, the development of a national spirit.

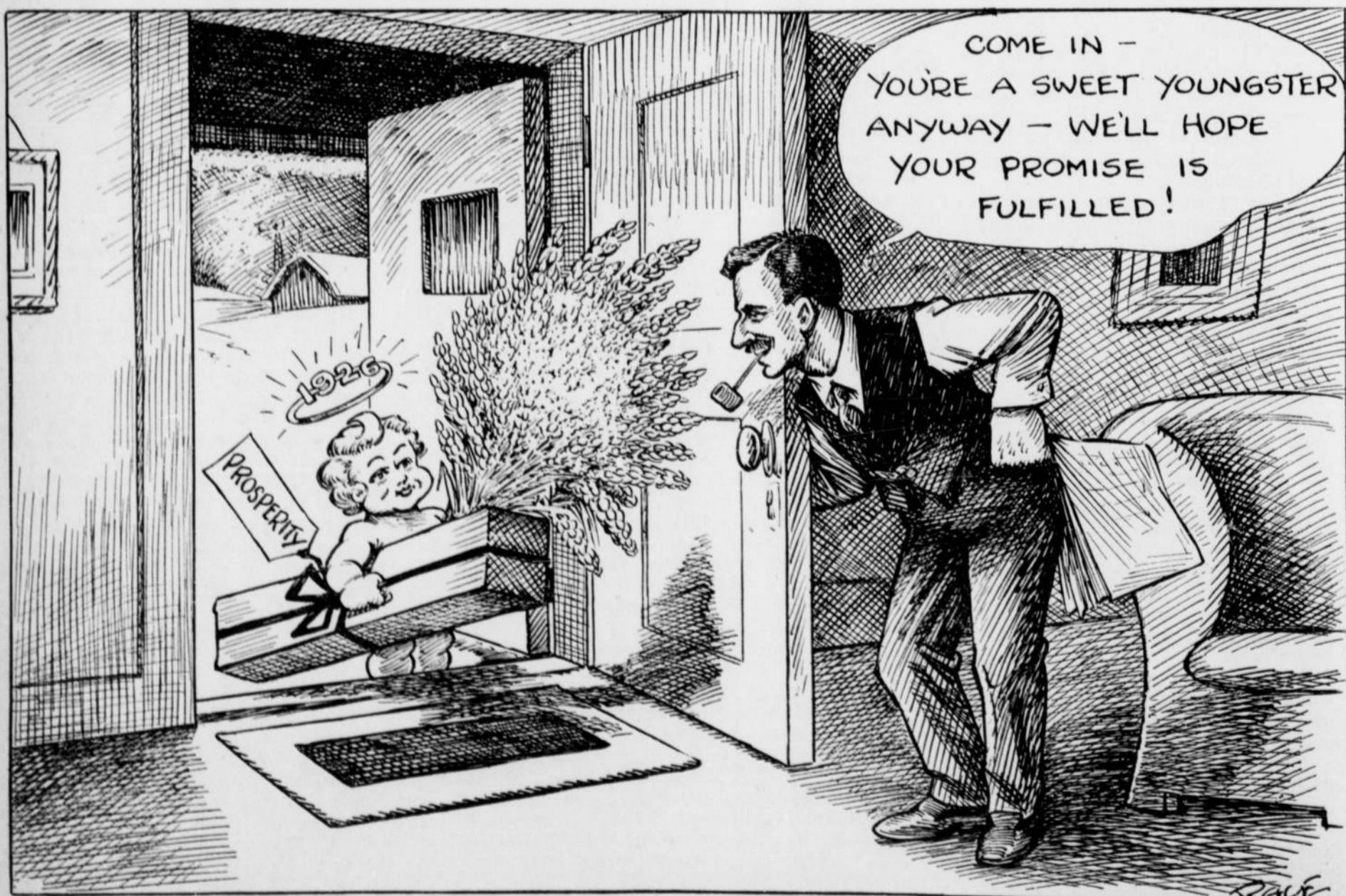
False Crop Reports

Somewhat of a storm has been created in Buenos Aires and Washington over a report issued by the Armour Grain Co., of Chicago, reflecting upon the official crop report of the Argentine government. The vice-president of the Armour Packing Company in the Argentine, officially informed the Argentine

government that it was the secretary of his company who was responsible for sending the information to the Armour Grain Company in Chicago. The Argentine government considers the matter a grave reflection and has entered an official protest with the American government, and there are prospects of an international investigation.

Possibly some benefits may come from such an investigation. It is not so very long ago when the private grain interests, more particularly in the United States, maintained an elaborate crop reporting system. They were frequently guilty of "cooking" the reports in order to bull or bear the market for the benefit of their own speculative interests. The very thorough crop reporting system installed by the American government has practically eliminated the possibility of the market being affected by fake reports. The crop reporting system in Canada while not perfect, leaves little opportunity for the fakers to carry on their work here. It is hoped that out of the present situation another curb will be placed upon the tendencies of the speculators.

The new Dominion government terminal elevator at Prince Rupert has recently been completed. The million dollar Dominion government terminal elevator at Halifax is also ready for business, but neither of them are handling wheat. The people's money has been spent largely for political purposes, and the people's representatives are preventing the elevators being made use of. It is another case similar to the famous Newmarket Canal, which was built in Ontario many years ago to catch votes. Subsequently it was found that water would not flow uphill, and the canal was useless. Wheat is much the same as water, it won't flow uphill against discriminatory freight rates and unfavorable service.



A Welcome to the Visitor

The Livestock Revival of 1925

FIVE years ago Canadian agriculture was in the trough of the wave. The economic slump following the war knocked the foundation from under prices, market outlets accepted trading policies, and even from under the courage of many of our people. Having gone so far above the normal average of business conditions we slumped almost as far below it since the mean must be maintained. The coming back has been a slow, hard process, and it has been our testing time, but the past year has justified our faith.

The experts of our animal and animal products now rank third, amounting to 15.25 per cent. of the total export trade of the country. The total value for the last fiscal year was \$163,031,415. This represents an increase of \$22,600,000 over the preceding year, and of \$27,200,000 over 1923.

Every phase of the industry has participated in creating this position. In 1923 Canada exported to Great Britain 57,672 head of cattle; in 1924, 79,435 head; while to December 3, 1925, we exported 102,419 head. At the rate we are now going we will probably export 110,000 head before the end of the year. Furthermore, the price per pound has been fully one cent greater than it was a year ago, and it is estimated that this increase, on the basis of our cattle marketings, has amounted approximately to \$6,000,000.

East Resuming Cattle Feeding

We have also had the greatest feeder year in our history. Despite unfavorable fall weather, the feeder shows were the best yet held in average entries, average quality and in prices realized. New exhibitors have again appeared this year and drawn from the ranks of our best established stock growers. The movement of feeder cattle East has also been phenomenal, 27,393 going forward in the three months, September to November, as against 18,443 for the same period a year ago. Not only so but the prospect for prices next spring is at present eminently satisfactory.

English beef is very dear, and the cramping and uncertain conditions under which production is being carried on, now that foot-and-mouth disease has continued to establish itself, presages a further check in production of finished stock, and more so of calves, and a consequent scarcity of fresh supplies. As regards Irish competition, Irish business now provides a satisfactory contrast to Canadians, and our growing supplies to England and Scotland are a source of anxiety to that country. While our business has continued to increase, Irish supplies have fallen off fully one-third, the figure being 671,000 head to date this year, as against 971,000 last.

Hog Industry Moves Forward

An equally satisfactory story can be told of our swine industry. While our marketings will hardly be so heavy as a year ago, the biggest year in our history, the demand for brood sows has never been better than it is at the present time. This condition is general of the three prairie provinces and of the East as well. This may be due partially to cheap feed, but it is due more to confidence in the future of the business.

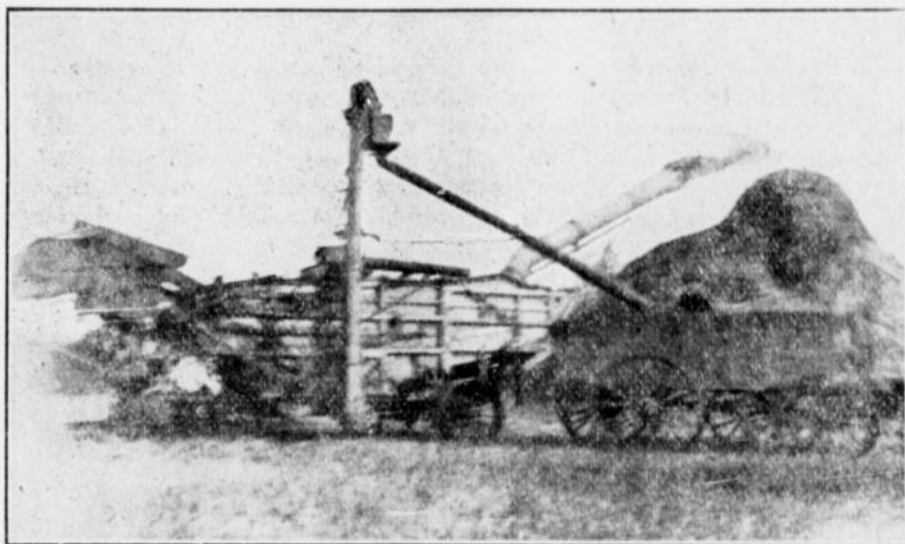
It is little wonder perhaps that this should be the case when we record the fact that the November average price for select hogs at Toronto was \$13.75 per hundredweight, while last year the November average was \$10.85. This fact tells its own story. It is noteworthy also that we will probably export more bacon and pork products this year by 20,000,000 pounds than we did a year ago. We have increased our export annually during the past three years, the value in 1924 amounting to \$25,147,000. We are thus encroaching by slow degrees on Denmark, our supply amounting now to 15 per cent. of Britain's purchase, while Denmark still represents over 50 per cent.

*H. S. Arkell, Dominion Livestock Commissioner,
surveys improvement of every phase of livestock
business in 1925---Higher prices and keener
demand justify policy of payment
based on quality*

of Britain's imports, amounting annually to \$168,000,000, so that we still have a long open road before us, but we are soundly on the way.

Sheep raising has never been so popular since the war as in 1925. The demand for breeding ewes has far exceeded the supply, and as a result many ewe lambs are being kept for breeding purposes. This practice has considerably affected lamb marketings this fall, receipts to date being now over 30,000 short as compared with the same period last year. Good lambs

market is to be contrasted with the weak, wavering, fluctuating price movement in the United States. This favorable condition has resulted in expanding and more firmly establishing the poultry industry, is strongly supporting the movement for improvement in pure-bred poultry breeding, and is stimulating interest in the adoption of similar measures, looking to the development of the dressed poultry trade. We have, for instance, the remarkable increase of co-operative turkey marketing in Western Canada,



In the issue of October 14, The Guide offered a prize of \$2.00 for a photograph of the oldest threshing machine in Western Canada. The prize goes to Thomas Pitt, Tilston, Man. The Avery separator shown above has been in continuous use by Pitt Bros. for twenty-one seasons, for a period of 665 threshing days. In that time it has threshed over 1,000,000 bushels of grain, and Mr. Pitt says it is good for another million bushels.

have commanded on the average of about one cent per pound greater than last year, and the domestic market has never been over-supplied.

Our production policy it must be remarked is not yet entirely settled. Canadian lambs grow to weights beyond what the market asks for, and notwithstanding price cuts, the weightier lambs frequently net the producer more than those sold within the proper weight limits. To standardize market demands as to weight and then to relate breeding policy to weight requirements, is a problem we have still to solve, but upon this basis similarly, as is being done in the case of hogs, we may hope definitely to extend sheep raising in Canada.

Poultry Reaches Hundred Million Mark

Our annual production of eggs and poultry amounts roughly to \$100,000,000 per annum, and admittedly we are just completing one of the best years in our history. The Canadian egg trade is now one of our best organized industries and the producer rather than the trade is generally controlling the market situation.

Normally egg prices fluctuate considerably in the spring and undergo a rapid decline following the closing of the storage season. The price curve this year, however, has shown an almost uninterrupted upward swing since the spring market, and local consumptive demand has been the chief governing factor in this situation.

People are eating eggs because they can depend on the quality. The sale of a graded product upon a standardized basis is admittedly the cause of this condition, and the firm Canadian

and Canada's tourist trade is creating an outlet for dressed poultry which is already influencing in a decided manner the demand for and movement of our product. Within a year or two, the dressed chicken, fowl and turkey trade is likely to become a very important feature of our poultry industry.

U.S. Now Buying Milk

Perhaps the production of milk provides the largest revenue of all our livestock activities. Our export of butter amounted last fiscal year to the value of \$8,716,000; of cheese to the value of \$24,112,000, while the total export value of milk and its products amounted to \$44,107,000. This represents an increase of \$5,000,000 over 1924, and of \$9,000,000 over 1923. This condition is reflected in the prices of butter and cheese which were, in September, 40c and 22c per pound, respectively, as against 34c and 17c for the same month last year. In addition to this there has been an unprecedented movement of cream to the United States, cream from southern Manitoba going to St. Paul and Chicago, and from southern Quebec to Boston and New York. A price of 90c per pound butter-fat was quoted for sweet cream in the latter market during the month of October.

We can afford now to reflect for a few minutes upon this record of prosperity. That this all-round market strength should occur in a year when exceptional crop yields, East and West, ensure abundance of feed for livestock and correspondingly moderate feeding costs, is the significant and outstanding feature of our current business position.

Rising Market Finds Us Prepared

But there is an aspect of the situation that may well be lost sight of in any superficial review. Canada has not always been able to participate in the advantages of such a condition. Too frequently when pigs have been dear we haven't had any pigs to sell. Like as not when cattle were a good price, we have been just out of cattle. We say that this has been a good egg year, but what advantage would it have been to us had we not had hens? Why is it that we have the pigs this year and why have we been able to sell them at such remunerative prices?

Am I not right in claiming that this much despised hog-grading taken in connection with our national bacon policy is the real secret of our strong position? Why is it that we have had cattle to sell, more and better than in a generation? Is it not because the ranchers have been encouraged to hold on, through the prospects of securing again the long-term lease now granted?

If you will think back over the situation during the past four years you will know that what I say is true. Why, again, as regards our poultry industry, are we any better off than the United States, where an almost unlimited market offers to the producer? Why, because in the face of odds that now may be forgotten, the government established grading standards and gave the people a product fit to eat.

And so the story might go on—with wool, with lambs, with dairy cattle. We have been criticized for spending money and employing men. The country today is making millions where we have spent thousands, and the end is not yet. Given reasonable good fortune and trusting to the genius of Canadian initiative, our business now rests upon such economically good foundations that it may go on until it commands in an increasing degree the attention of the world's markets.

Individualism Passing

But apart from the progress made in the commercial field, there is another phase of the question which is equally, if not more important. I refer to the sense Canada has at last gained that her livestock business is a national industry. Canadian farmers are today producing to an objective such as has never been the case before. Hitherto and for many years past a man's farm has been his kingdom, his flock and herds his property to do what he liked with; his policy to be determined by his own pleasure. It has been his pride to boast of his own independence, to be a little different from his neighbor. The breed of pigs he kept was his own business. The ranching methods he practiced, his own funeral. The way in which he marketed his product his own convenience. Having one's own way may be very satisfying to one's conceit of oneself, but it generally results under modern business conditions in an empty pocket book.

Independence may be very determined, but it generally yields to a dollar and cent demonstration of policy. Canadian farmers have at last accepted the idea that the consumers, whether domestic or foreign, have the right to determine what they will buy and pay for, and the acceptance of that idea is the most fundamentally sound accomplishment of the past 10 years. Its effectiveness is reflected in all our market price quotations and in the increased revenue to those who are intelligently practicing it.

Production and Marketing Inseparable

Something else, however, has been accomplished. Until very recently not only were our individual farmers individualistic, but our provinces, with reference to agriculture, were independently provincial. East was East, West was West, and overlooking entirely local differences between the three prairie provinces and between Quebec and Ontario. The maritime provinces and British Columbia divided again the thought and interest of

Continued on Page 23

A Stockman's Ten Commandments

IN my opinion and from practical experience, profit or loss in winter feeding of cattle is largely, if not entirely, dependent upon several factors; the more important being the following:

1. Natural liking for the business of feeding cattle.
2. Financing.
3. Location of feed lot.
4. Feed and water.
5. Types of cattle.
6. Age of Cattle, condition and health.
7. Period of year of the undertaking.
8. Management.
9. Transportation.
10. Markets.

Natural Aptitude for Business

The most essential point in connection with profitable steer feeding is for the feeder to have a natural liking for the business. No business ever succeeded without the support of its owner. One of the best authorities on livestock was once asked to name the best breed of cattle to raise. He replied by asking his enquirer what his favorite breed was and, upon being told it was a breed of cattle which was very little known in this country, replied, "Well, that is the best breed of cattle for you to raise." The lesson is obvious; there is no use recommending a breed unless the prospective owner is going to like them. I like the cattle business and, for that reason, give the cattle business the best that is in me.

Financing

The next most important factor entering into the success of this industry is that of financing. There are two ways of securing cattle to feed: one is to raise them; the other, to buy them. The man who raises the cattle must raise the right type, otherwise he is carrying too much overhead expense in arranging his finances.

Short-term credits are inadequate for the man who buys cattle for feeding purposes. I was asked not long ago, if I were placed in the position of having \$50,000 to spend in furthering the interests of cattle feeding, whether I would spend it in educational work, to educate the farmer how to feed cattle, or whether I would spend it in an effort to secure a reduction in transportation charges. My reply to him was this: "I would spend the entire sum to re-organize the present system of credits to our cattle industry."

True it is, the Canadian Bank Act requires banks to keep moneys on deposit as liquid as possible, and to be able to pay on demand, all deposits to customers; nevertheless there is an abundant supply of funds available for practically any other enterprise except farming.

If we are to succeed in building up a permanent cattle industry in Western Canada we must have a revision of the present system of loaning money on cattle. Cattle cannot be fattened according to the date that a 90-day note

R. J. Speers summarizes his experience in feeding cattle, in address before Western Canada Livestock Union—Claims fattening now done by commercial firms should rightly be done by farmers

falls due. Elements of the weather, market conditions, and many other minor factors enter into successful steer feeding. No farmer should be forced to sell his cattle on a certain date simply because a note is due at the bank on that date. Such is the case under the present system in 75 cases out of 100, regardless of the condition of the bullock, or the condition of the market.

Location of the Feed Lot

With regard to the location of the feed lot on the farm, one should exercise care in its establishment. Select a spot where there is natural drainage, plenty of water; if possible locate your feed lot in the bush or heavy scrub.

"It is my belief that winter feeding of cattle is the keystone to permanent and profitable farming in those sections of Western Canada which lend themselves to the feeding of livestock, having feed, shelter, water, railroad facilities and proximity to market. On the other hand, those sections of the country which have the native grass and plenty of run will continue to raise the stockers and feeders for the feeding areas to finish. The Red River Valley is destined to become the feed-lot of Western Canada."

Clear out the centre of the bush and allow the outside to stand for shelter. Utilize the poles cut out of the centre for the erection of the pens.

Feeding operations are most successful when the feed lot is comparatively close to a shipping point, and not too far from a primary market. This enables earlier trading and, often-times, advantage may be taken of a strong market on the one hand, or a weak market avoided on the other.

In the operation of a large feed lot it is necessary to sort your steers as some put on weight quicker than others and are ready for sale just that much earlier. For this reason feed lots should be constructed to allow plenty of space for an alley to carry on the sorting with the least possible exertion to the cattle for, when cattle are on feed, they should be kept as quiet as possible, as they can run more off them in one hour than you can put on in several days.

A Word on Feeds

The next thing to prepare is your feed—plenty of hay for roughage and straw for bedding. Bedding is equally as important for the comfort of the cattle as the hay is for a filler. Cattle will not fatten nearly so well if they are not provided with a good comfortable bed.

Plenty of water is the cheapest feed you can give them. Take the chill off it through the use of heaters, so that even in the night the troughs will not freeze over. It is surprising the amount of water cattle will drink even when 20 degrees below zero.

I regard oat and barley straw, and any good hay, the cheapest form of roughage. As far as grain is concerned, I have had more experience feeding screenings as a concentrate, than any other kind of grain. If standard re-cleaned screenings can be conveniently obtained in the neighborhood of a cent per pound I consider it the cheapest.

At the present time, for some reason, the firms engaged in the handling of screenings, ship them east and south

from the terminal elevators at Fort William, rather than back to the prairies where they rightfully belong, and never should have left. At the present moment, the heavy tonnage of screenings going across the lakes is such that they have jumped in price from \$16 per ton to \$20 per ton at the head of the lakes, and yet these screenings are only quoted on the market at \$4.00 per ton for elevator run, and the refuse taken out of these screenings in the manufacturing of the grade known as "Standard Re-cleaned Screenings" is selling at from \$11 to \$15 per ton, for export to the United States, and the finished produce selling for \$20. This condition has become so acute within the past 10 days that we have found it necessary, rather than pay \$28 per ton for screenings at Teulon, to import corn from Iowa at a cost of 85 cents per bushel, or approximately 1½ cents per pound, as compared with screenings at 1.4 cents per lb.

Re-cleaned screenings have proved very satisfactory as cattle feed and also worked well for us with horses, using self-feeders for both. We have never had a sick horse from gorging, and the gains have been very satisfactory.

Always buy your screenings whole, so that you can see what you are feeding, and have them ground afterwards.

Types of Cattle

A visit to our stock yards will convince anyone who has witnessed the growth of the cattle industry in Western Canada, of the fact that the average quality of feeder cattle is not as high as it was 20 years ago; some of the reasons for this condition are:

(a) Smaller herds and less attention to the use of good sires, as compared with the breeding operations of the rancher or large cattle owner, who had a sufficient number of females to make it worth his while to keep a good bull. A farmer breeding four, six or eight cows hesitates to invest much money in a sire which he would have to sell after using two or three seasons, for current beef prices—perhaps \$30 to \$50—and yet it is the most profitable investment he can make if he intends to feed his steers.

(b) Introduction of dairy bulls, and as a result, production of nondescript steers.

(c) Allowing scrub bulls to run at large and consequent promiscuous breeding.

(d) Failure to dehorn and castrate at the proper time.

(e) Improper feeding and care, due to inexperience.

In brief; cattle raising does not occupy a sufficiently prominent part in a program of farm practices.

The feed lot is the severest test of any on the breeding of an animal. Feed cannot add a single fibre to the natural muscling of the animal. All the fibres in a muscle that any animal will ever have are there at birth and, consequently, breeding is the only means of putting muscling on a bullock's back. Feeding will place fat around the fibres of the muscles, which gives the cut of beef what the Britisher calls a "marbled condition." Feed will also give the juiciness and fine color to the carcass. Feed cannot correct the faults of bad breeding, but can help a great deal. Dairy steers will not permit the fat to surround the fibres in the muscle and, consequently, the fat is put on in the place of least resistance, which is on the inside and around the kidneys. Dairy steers should be sold as veal or else, at latest, before they lose their milk flesh. They never pay to put in the feed lot.

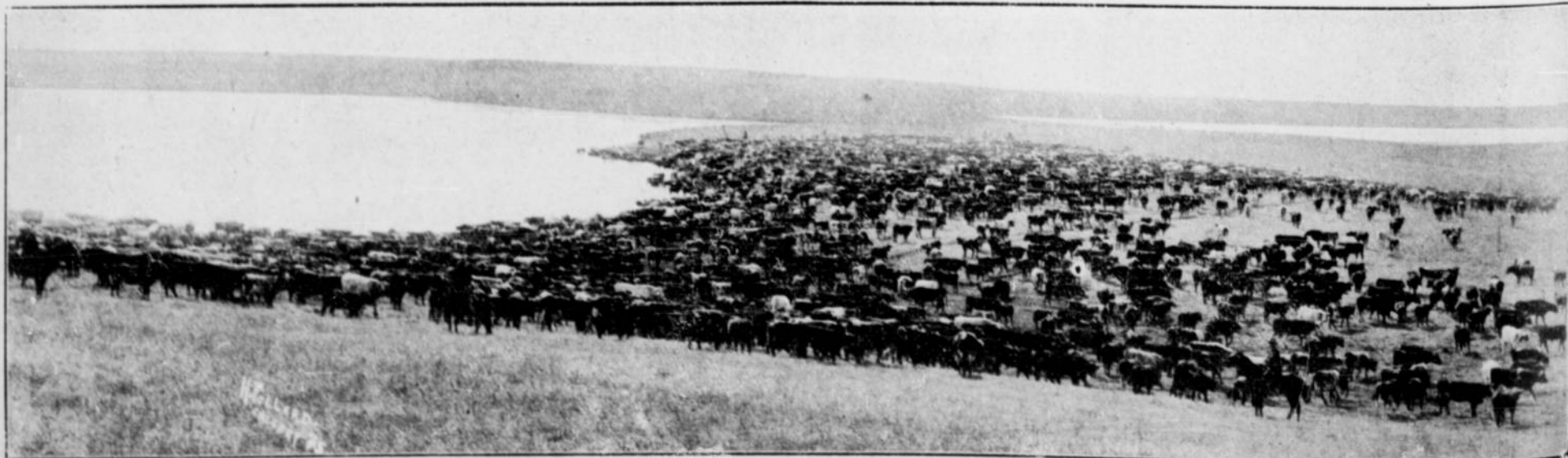
Select steers of good breeding, uniform in character, color and breed; in good health and condition, with plenty of constitution and vigor. Avoid the long-faced, weepy-eyed, narrow-chested, flat-ribbed, dried skin, lanky steer, which was disowned by his father, a trouble to his mother and a source of increasing loss and worry to its owner.

Age of Feeder Cattle

Cattle which are too young consume too much feed for growth to put on flesh. It takes too long to get young cattle ready for market. Occasionally young cattle of stunted growth will put on flesh quickly.

Last winter I had this point well

Continued on Page 17



The economics of cattle raising demand that young stock be raised on cheap land and moved toward centres of consumption to be fattened

Readers' Question Box

We are asking the assistance of our readers in answering some of the many important questions that are asked during the season. To many of the questions asked the best reply is the experience of others who have met with the same problem. Please read these questions and if they come within your experience send us your answer. You will be helping your fellows and we shall be glad to pay you for the time spent.

Concreting Trench Silo

Our trench silo has caved in so much in the three years it has been in use that we are going to be under the necessity of putting up some kind of permanent wall. We have an abundance of poplar poles in this district. Do you know of any Guide readers who have used poles for silo walls, and can you give us any idea of their practicability? We have considered concreting the sides, but have an idea that the cost is too high and that there will be a lot of trouble with the wall cracking. Would be glad to hear from any Guide subscribers who have had experience along this line.—J. B. Harkness, Alta.

Hulless Oats

Would you advise growing hulless oats for pig feed? We have been told that while the yield is low, the feed value grown from an acre is just as high as the standard varieties of oats, and that the pig raiser is saved the expense of crushing. Can you give me any information about the advisability of growing hulless for general crop purposes? Has it a high value as a horse feed? Is there any market for it either

In writing your answer to any or all of the above questions there is no limit to the length of the answer. Just give the information you think is necessary and no more, but be sure to give enough.

For the best answer to each question The Guide will pay \$3.00; for the second best \$2.00; and our regular rates of payment for any others that we publish. Write only on one side of the paper and if you answer more than one question put your name and address under each answer. If you wish your name withheld from publication your wish will be respected. Answers must be received on or before January 8. Address replies to Readers' Question Box, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

in car-load lots or in smaller quantities?
—H. R. Niven, Sask.

Stubble Burners

From time to time I have seen advertisements of stubble burners in The Guide, but I have never seen any letters from farmers as to the success they have had with them. We are badly troubled with mustard, and have been considering the purchase of a burner, if we can be shown from the experience of farmers who have no interest in selling burners that they are a real help in killing weed seeds left on the ground after the crop is removed. Can we rely on the claims made by the companies with regard to cheapness of operation? Do purchasers of burners experience any difficulty in obtaining fuel? Does fire from a burner run any better than from the old-fashioned harrow and straw rack method of firing stubble?

While we respect your judgment on most matters, Mr. Editor, we feel that satisfactory answers to most of these questions can only come from farmers who have tried burners on a large scale, and so far as I know there is none within easy reach of our place.—Roscoe Miller, Sask.



Some young turkeys bred and owned by R. H. Stapleton, St. Louis, Sask. On December 10, at seven months of age, some of the young toms weighed 27 pounds, and young pullets 18 and 19 pounds.

Alberta Enthuses Over Corn

Jack McKillican records impressions gained at
Southern Alberta Corn Show

TO any one who attended the Lethbridge Corn Show the enthusiasm of the corn growers was very convincing. The greatest problem in this country is growing feed. Without feed one is greatly handicapped. To have feed is to have the power to put in a crop or to finish a car load of cattle for market. Practically 90 per cent. of the cattle that are shipped out of the dry area of Southern Alberta are not finished as they should be. The farmer gets next to nothing for them. They are shipped to Calgary and sold as feeders. The man who feeds them makes the money out of them, while the grower gets nil.

But it is popularly predicted by the corn growers that this will stop when corn growing becomes more prevalent. It is certain that it will help to a great extent. Corn will grow here in an average year. By an average year is meant one in which wheat and oats are a failure. That is what we in Southern Alberta have come to expect as the regular thing. Such years as 1916 are extraordinary and not to be even hoped for.

Corn is excellent feed for all kinds of livestock—cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and chickens. By the way the jack rabbits eat it when it is in the field; it must be good for them also. I have seen ears with every kernel gone. Since it was enclosed with a good wire fence and nothing had access to it but rabbits it must have been them.

Let me cite an example of what sheep

can do in a corn field. Don. Bark, of the C.P.R. Demonstration Farm at Brooks, Alta., had five acres of Gehu. He wanted to get some sheep to turn into it, but had a hard time to obtain them. Finally, by giving half of the profit, he got a number. The sheep were turned into the field where they stayed for a month. When they were turned out they were weighed and it was found that they had gained in value \$330, or \$66 for every acre of corn. If a man can get a return of \$66 per acre from fairly light soil he might ultimately be well-to-do.

That may be something out of the ordinary, but nevertheless it is a concrete fact that corn is a money-maker for the man who is willing to work.

One of the strongest advocates of corn at the show was a farmer from Carmangay. He has grown corn for several years and never had a failure. Telling his experience, he said: "When I first thought of growing corn I was up against it. I couldn't summerfallow, my land was so light. Most of it would emigrate over to my neighbors' fields, leaving me the bare subsoil. That didn't work, so I had to look for something to turn the tide for me. When I suggested corn to some of my neighbors they just stared. Behind my back I guess they consigned me to Ponoka. In spite of their laughs, though, I decided to try corn."

"The following spring I listed in about 100 acres of North-Western Dent. My, how that corn did grow! In the fall I tried to get some sheep to put in there,

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Do you realize that the success of your 1926 harvest may depend on what you do before you "hook up" the first team to go out "on the land?"

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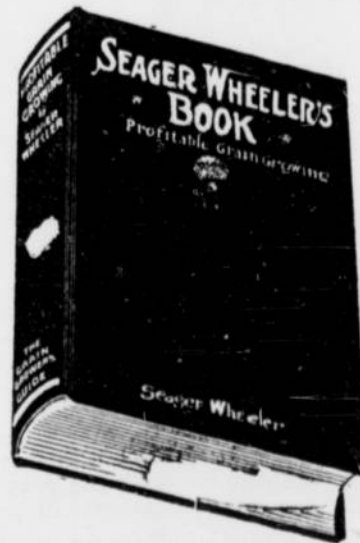
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Seager Wheeler is one of Western Canada's outstanding farmers. For over 35 years he has been studying, under practical farming conditions, the question of tillage as it affects success in growing crops. That his work has not been in vain is proven by his unequalled record in growing world championship crops.



The Eyes of the West and South now look to **Victoria** BRITISH COLUMBIA

HOW often do you hear it said, "The next great era of prosperity will be in the Pacific Northwest?" In Victoria even now there is abundant evidence of important industrial developments—and they are attracting the attention of shrewd business men from the Prairie Provinces and from the American States of Washington, Oregon and California.

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Three hundred and fifty thousand tourists visit Victoria each Summer and they tell their friends everywhere that it is a city of charming natural beauty, lovely homes and superb climate the whole year 'round.

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But it takes more than a glorious climate and low realty values to make a city worth living in.

The Business Outlook in Victoria Was Never Brighter

The \$6,000,000 Dominion Government Drydock—largest in the British Empire and capable of taking any ship afloat—will be completed next Spring.

A new \$1,000,000 Grain Elevator is assured and another to cost \$500,000 is in prospect.

A huge lumber assembly plant is being constructed in order to develop overseas lumber business.

The lumber industry is growing tremendously. A new cooperage and another big shingle mill will soon be in operation.

Free A Trip to Victoria!

IN order to encourage investment in Victoria residential and business property the Corporation of the City of Victoria offers to allow a deduction from the list sale price of its properties an amount equal to return transportation from any point in the Prairie Provinces, to all who care to come and investigate conditions for themselves. This offer is conditional upon a purchase of City-owned property to the value of \$750, being made from the City Corporation before February 15, 1926. The City Corporation reserves the right to withdraw this offer when 200 transportation deductions have been made, and in turn guarantees that this is a bona fide deduction off the regular price of such land. Only one transportation will be allowed to any one person.

For further particulars apply to any responsible real estate agent in Victoria, or to:

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VICTORIA, B. C.



but I couldn't, so I turned my horses into it. My cattle were in pretty good shape when I put them in, but when I took them out they were so fat they had to waddle to get along. The horses were so fat in the spring that I had to buy 23-inch collars for them.

"That was in 1923. In the spring of 1924 I double-diced my corn ground and sowed it to wheat. You'll remember that 1924 was very dry. When my grain on spring plowing had dried up and was going back into the ground, the corn ground was still holding up fine, and it continued to hold up. In the fall my neighbors' grain was going from five to ten bushels. My 100 acres of corn ground averaged 24 bushels.

"It has been the same story ever since. This year my corn ground went over 30 bushels of wheat to the acre; my spring plowing went 12 bushels."

This is but one instance; dozens of just such stories circulated at the show.

At the corn show we heard a good deal of discussion as to the best machinery with which to handle corn. Our Carmangay friend maintained that all the implements necessary is a lister, a good two-horse cultivator and a bunch of cattle, sheep or horses.

One man (he must have a machinery business) said that more would be necessary. He recommended the following: Lister, cultivator, marker, binder, shucker, ensilage cutter and a silo.

For my own part I prefer the first list. The last sounds like too much work. Besides, I do not believe that there is any better way of harvesting the corn to make the most money out of it than to turn a bunch of livestock into it. It is certainly the easiest way.

There were 70,000 acres in corn this last year. The Hon. Geo. Hoadley predicted that there would be at least 100,000 acres in 1926. I venture to say that, if seed is not too high in the spring, the minister of agriculture put his guess away too low.

D. W. Treece, Purple Springs corn grower, took a large number of the major prizes at the show. There he got in touch with M. L. Freng, district agriculturalist. As a result he has disposed of all his corn, to be distributed in ten-pound lots to the farmers in Mr. Freng's district. Since this amounts to several hundred bushels there should be quite a lot of new converts.

Mr. Treece grew Gehu, North Dakota White Flint, North-Western Dent, Haney No. 13. Seed of each of these varieties will be distributed next spring. The first and second varieties grow with the cobs close to the ground and are the favorites for hogging off. North-Western Dent is the fodder variety, the cobs being from 18 to 24 inches from the ground.

So to sum up the corn situation, I believe that it is safe to say that corn has come to stay. Feed has been at a premium for several years. If corn will solve the situation it will be an untold boon to Southern Alberta. If it should prove out as well as it promises, nothing but finished cattle and hogs will go on the market. The dry belt of the south would "come back" and be a credit, besides being the storehouse of the world. And, finally, let's all boost it.

A Potato-Growing Experience

Some people plant their potatoes deep; some shallow; and others buy theirs. In this district this summer an experiment or two took place regarding the lowly tuber.

One man decided to plant his potatoes close together to do away with hoeing. And he didn't change his mind. 1925 was very dry here and in July this man's spuds dried up and died. He had planted in every furrow. The potatoes hadn't a chance. Just that one square foot of soil; as soon as the moisture was gone around the roots, there was no more to be had by sending out longer roots. This man is buying spuds now.

The other man did just the opposite. When he had finished marking his corn, he went on and marked his potato land. The corn had been marked 42 inches between the rows. So this made the potatoes 42 inches apart in the row and the rows 42 inches apart. The potatoes were put in late but hung on fine; fall rains brought them along fine. They had been cultivated often and made a fine crop, mainly because they had been clean, and had been planted far apart. This man said he had the finest crop of spuds he ever grew, this year. Of course it took a lot of culti-

vating, but, he isn't buying potatoes either.—Southern Albertan.

Anti-Meat Propaganda

At the recent convention of the Western Canada Livestock Union, a discussion took place in regard to the advisability of launching a campaign to promote meat consumption. The public has been treated to advertising campaigns educating them in the virtues of milk, wheat products, yeast cakes, fish, fruit, and many other commodities, and strangely enough each one of these propagandists use the occasion to take a slap at meat as an article in a well planned diet.

Tom King, the Washington journalist, had the following to say about the net result of the special pleading on behalf of certain food products which has been done in the United States:

"In the matter of beef and veal alone we find the per capita consumption of that country dropped from 82 pounds in 1907 to 60 pounds in 1915. Twenty-two pounds may not seem a large amount, but multiply it by a hundred million people and it represents an annual under-consumption of twenty-two hundred million pounds. So great, for a time, was the under-consumption of meat that Senator McCumber estimated that, translated into beef, it would represent 2,000,000 more steers than the actual consumption in 1921, or translated into pork, it would mean that 10,000,000 more swine would have been slaughtered had there been a normal demand for meat. How much of this demand would have been for beef I cannot say, but it certainly would have been a number of steers far in excess of your exportable surplus.

"This under-consumption was brought about by propaganda, by the chatter of the doctors over high blood pressure, by the senseless demand that every man with a chilblain or an earache should have all his teeth pulled out. It ignored the fact that all the wars and migrations of history have had as their object the acquisition of territory that would grow wheat and provide pasture for cattle. The men who went forth from the little Island of Britain, to smash the Spanish Armada, and destroy the hopes of Napoleon at Trafalgar, who brought under their sway one-fifth of the earth and one-third of its population, were not fed on corn flakes and lollipops, but on the rare roast beef of old England. Today 200,000 British Tommies fed on bully beef are holding the line against 300,000,000 vegetarians in one of our great Empires overseas!

"However, I am happy to say that this foolish propaganda against beef has spent itself, and in the United States the per capita consumption of beef and veal has risen from 60 pounds in 1915 to 70 pounds in 1924."

Judging from Mr. King's remarks, these food fads run their course and good sense re-asserts itself in time without anyone doing anything particularly about it.

Facilitate Advanced Registry

Since last April, 213 bulls have been accepted by the Dairy Cattle Committee for advanced registration. When the spring bull trade opens up, a certificate of advanced registration will unquestionably facilitate the sale of a young bull, and the committee is anxious that all eligible bulls should be passed on as early in the year as possible. As only one inspector is employed, it is impracticable, however, to give immediate attention to all applications as they are received. Moreover, an economical service can be rendered only when applications are in hand in considerable numbers from any one district. It is expected that the inspectors' itineraries for the early months of the year will be more or less definitely worked out during the first two weeks of January, and it is important, therefore, that breeders who wish to secure advanced registry recognition for their bulls of saleable age, should send in their applications without delay.

Canadian Seed at International

At the Chicago International held earlier in the month, Canadians again won the bulk of the prizes for the classes of products grown in this coun-

try. Although the world's championship prize for wheat did not come to Canada as usual, it is interesting to note that the winner, L. P. Yates, Fish-tail, Montana, grew his prize-winning sample from seed secured from Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask., five times crowned wheat champion of the world. Canada won 20 of the first 31 prizes for hard spring wheat in a class with 155 entries.

J. N. McGhie, of Marquis, won the \$100 special donated by the Canada Malting Company for the Canadian receiving the highest prize in barley classes. W. J. Large, of Luseland, captured the \$100 special of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the Canadian scoring the highest award in Hard Red Spring Wheat.

A. Lougheed, of Bowden, gained the \$50 prize donated by the Canadian National Railway Company, for the best sample of timothy exhibited by a Canadian grower. J. T. Hill, of Lloydminster, secured first prize in field peas, and is thereby entitled to the special prize of the Calgary Board of Trade, which is a free trip to the next International Grain and Hay Show. This same exhibitor also secures \$100 donated by the Alberta Provincial Government for each Albertan winning a first prize, and H. N. Fisher, of Sedalia, gets the trophy of the Royal Crown Soaps Limited, donated to the Alber. an standing highest among Alberta exhibitors in the class for Hard Red Spring Wheat.

Wheat

Hard Red Spring Wheat—Twenty out of the 31 prizes went to Canadian exhibitors as follows: 4, W. J. Large, Luseland, Sask.; 5, Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.; 9, Warren L. Clegg, Dahinda, Sask.; 10, Arthur E. Dowling, Luseland, Sask.; 11, Norman, H. Fisher, Sedalia, Alta.; 12, W. Cattell, Keystown, Sask.; 13, Samuel Larcombe, Birtle, Man.; 14, Mental Hospital, North Battleford, Sask.; 15, W. J. C. Webster, Kerrobert, Sask.; 16, George Avery, Kelso, Sask.; 17, E. Thompson, Keystown, Sask.; 18, Joseph Adams, Richard, Sask.; 19, Albert E. Dowling, Luseland, Sask.; 20, Nick Tartenger, Claresholm, Alta.; 22, J. F. Cadourai, South Fork, Sask.; 23, J. B. Annable, Moose Jaw, Sask.; 26, P. J. Rock, Morrin, Alta.; 27, E. M. McGillivray, Hazenmore, Sask.; 30, Thomas Yousse, Luseland, Sask. Reserve prize, James C. Carnegie, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Durum Wheat—S. E. Thompson, Keystown, Sask.; 13, H. Tucker, Manitou, Man.; 14, Samuel Larcombe, Birtle, Man.; 18, Maurice Larcombe, Birtle, Man.; 19, J. W. Broatch, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Oats

3, George Avery, Kelso, Sask.; 9, M. W. Larcombe, Birtle, Man.; 10, W. Cattell, Keystown, Sask.; 12, E. Thompson, Keystown, Sask.; 14, A. E. Barnes, Nemiskam, Alta.; 15, Samuel Larcombe, Birtle, Man.; 17, John C. Fison, Solsgirth, Man.; 18, A. Longheed, Bowden, Alta.; 19, Anton Nelson, Collinton, Alta.; 24, L. G. Parry, Key West, Sask. Reserve prize, Grenville and Shearer, Morrin, Alta.

Rye

3, William Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.; 7, R. A. Meeks, Manville, Alberta.

Barley

Six-rowed Barley—2, J. N. McGhie, Marquis, Sask.; 8, George Avery, Kelso, Sask.; 10, W. Cattell, Keystown, Sask.; 11, William Whitelock, Kelwood, Man.; 12, James Carr, Warrenton, Man.; 13, Thomas Nattrass, Treherne, Man.; 14, A. P. Lyons, Roseisle, Man.; 21, J. H. Beavis, Crystal City, Man.

Flax

2, J. W. Broatch, Moose Jaw, Sask.; 4, John Davidson, Buffalo Horn, Sask.; 5, F. Dickinson, Solsgirth, Man.; 8, F. P. Trowell, Saltcoats, Sask.; 16, M. G. Trowell, Saltcoats, Sask.

Timothy

2, A. Longheed, Bowden, Alta.; 4, C. Monroe, Warren, Man.; 6, John F. Bonertz, 8, Alfred Pelletier; 13, F. E. Neuman, 14, W. O. Neuman, 15, A. Jack, all of Pincher Creek, Alta.

Peas

Large Yellow—1st prize to B.C.; 2, 3, 4 and 5 to Ontario.
Small Yellow—1, J. T. Hill, Lloydminster, Alta.; 2, Mrs. M. E. Graham, Riverton, Alta.; 3, R. P. Robbins, Shaunavon, Sask.; 5, F. J. Dash, Broadview, Sask.
Any Other Color—2 and 3, William Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

Sweet Clover

6, Frank Fargay, Belmont, Man.; 7, J. J. Coffey, Dalesboro, Sask.

Saskatchewan Hawkers' Licenses

[Editor's Note.—This article was written by J. A. McVicar, secretary of the Consumers' Protective Association, composed of wholesale merchants and manufacturers who sell direct to the consumers through travelling agents. The Guide will be glad to give the Saskatchewan Retail Merchants' Association the same space for presenting their side of the case.]

LARGE manufacturers are coming to recognize more and more the value of dealing direct with the ultimate consumer, and competition and advanced methods of merchandizing are slowly but surely eliminating the middleman.

In Saskatchewan the Retail Merchants' Association have been feeling the competition of the direct sellers and started in several years ago to build up a wall against this form of merchandizing. For some time their activities were screened and probably few but the officers of the association realized what was their ultimate aim in continually asking for amendments to the Hawkers and Pedlars Act and similar statutes.

Prohibitive Restrictions

Year by year at the urging of the Retail Merchants' Association, restrictions have been made more and more severe until at the present time Saskatchewan licenses are practically prohibitive, but the Retail Merchants' Association are again endeavoring to boost them higher.

A comparison of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba legislation reveals the fact that Saskatchewan demands a provincial license four times as high as Alberta, and 20 times as high as the province of Manitoba. The Alberta Act requires a license fee of \$25 for a Hawker and Pedlar License, and the Manitoba government, realizing that a license is charged for the purpose of regulation only, charges the amount required for the cost of regulation \$5.00.

In Saskatchewan, although the proponents of the act have continually claimed that the act is directed against salesmen from outside points, the 1924 records show that 354 licenses were issued by the government to Saskatchewan salesmen and only 29 to outsiders.

Question of Taxation

The claim is made by the Retail Merchants' Association that the Hawker and Pedlar Licenses are nothing but fair taxation, that is, taxation fair in comparison with the tax paid by the retail merchants. There is no specific tax on the retail merchants by the province of Saskatchewan, but each merchant pays two mills on his total rateable assessment, the same as any other property holder in Saskatchewan under Section 3 of the Public Revenue Act, and the hawker or pedlar who has his house in that province pays exactly the same rate under the same statute, and in addition is required to pay \$100 to the province for a Hawker and Pedlar License, and an additional amount in every municipality, city, town and village in which he attempts to carry on business, varying from \$10 a year in some municipalities to as much as \$10 a day in another district.

The records of two Winnipeg grocery houses for 1924, on provincial licenses only are as follows:

House	Salesmen	Sales	Commissions	Provincial Licenses	Percentage of license to commissions.
A	10	\$31,151.02	\$3,915.59	\$1,000	25.80
B	37	\$224,505.98	\$23,451.35	\$3,700	15.8

In addition to these licenses many of the salesmen were required to pay licenses in the various cities, towns, etc., in which they did business. On the basis of a tax then the retail merchants pay nothing like the so-called hawker and pedlar.

Paragraph 2 of the Hawkers and Pedlars Act states that the provisions of the act shall not apply to "any person selling newspapers, magazines, books, farm implements, lumber, coal, lightning rods, pianos, organs, automobiles, typewriters, adding machines, computing scales, tombstones or nursery stock." If the provisions of the act are intended to be for the purpose of equalizing taxation, why are exemptions made in favor of merchants who handle the above articles?

Is not the act a tariff wall erected for the purpose of protecting the retail merchants of Saskatchewan? Whether

or not the government admits this to be the fact, the Retail Merchants' Association take the credit for having had the legislation put on the statute books, and are asking the government to further increase the protection.

It is interesting, to say the least, to find in a Free Trade province such as Saskatchewan a restricted class of business such as the retail merchants getting so much protection and in effect having a tariff higher than any tariff at any time proposed in Dominion politics. The only answer surely can be that the government has not realized just how far they were going in acceding to the demands of the retail merchants, or that on account of the passiveness of the so-called hawkers and pedlars the government has followed the line of least resistance, with the result that one class of citizen in the province is being very heavily discriminated against in favor of another class.

The Statute

Section 3 of the Saskatchewan Act is as follows:

"No person shall engage in the business of hawker or pedlar within Saskatchewan without first obtaining a license therefor from the provincial secretary."

This, however, does not entitle a man to carry on the business of hawker and pedlar, because each city, town, village and rural municipality also has the right to issue a license to the hawker and pedlar, and under Section 210 of the City Act, which is repeated practically word for word in all the other acts, "the granting or refusing of a license to any such persons shall be in its discretion and it shall not be bound to give any reason for refusal or revocation," and further, under Section 213, "no city or city official shall issue a license until the applicant has first produced a proper provincial license," so that the man who wants to sell direct to the consumer must, first of all, pay to the provincial government \$100 and secure a license, and must then go to the city and secure another license, and so on in every town, village or rural municipality in which he happens to want to carry on business. Then should the hawker and pedlar wish to change his line of goods during the year, or if he finds that his particular line is not saleable and wants to go into some other direct selling line, he has to go through the whole procedure again and get a new set of licenses, because Sub-section 4 of Section 2 of the Hawkers and Pedlars Act states "No hawker or pedlar shall offer for sale any goods, wares or merchandise of any sort or class other than those set forth in his license."

Who Pays Bill

The Retail Merchants' Association in Saskatchewan is a more or less wealthy organization and has very extensive activities. It costs money to operate such an association and the fees and dues paid by the members of the

association must eventually come out of the consumer.

The licenses paid by the hawkers and pedlars are in most cases paid by the men themselves, and are a direct tax on the residents of Saskatchewan. The difficulty of keeping men under these circumstances is so great that if the tax is continued, the companies will have to make payment and in that event the cost will simply be added to the cost of the goods and will also come out of the pockets of the consumer.

The government should undoubtedly take off all unnecessary restrictions on the sale of goods. There should be the utmost open and free competition in merchandizing, and consumers should have the right to buy at the cheapest market without any hindrance and there should be absolutely free trade at least within the boundaries of Saskatchewan.

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WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION

Wm. BOURKE & CO.

BRANDON MAN. **REGINA SASK.**

MENDEYS — WONDER MONEY MAKERS
mend leaks instantly in all stoves, hot water bags, etc. Insert and tighten. 10c and 50c a package postpaid. **AGENTS WANTED.** Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 7 Collingwood, Ont.

Try the Figure Puzzle Contest, pages 12-13, for a real thrill

Pool Appeals Judgment

The Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, at a full meeting on December 16, decided to instruct the pool solicitors to institute forthwith an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Embury, in the Zurovski case.

Zurovski refused to deliver his grain to the wheat pool and action was entered against him by the pool to enforce the contract. Many points developed in the case upon some of which the judge decided it was not necessary to make any finding. The point upon which the case was dismissed was that the pool did not notify Zurovski that his contract had been accepted and consequently the contract was not binding upon him.

In a statement issued by the Saskatchewan pool it is said that the judgment is given entirely on the particular facts of this case and has no bearing on the validity of the other contracts in force.

75,000 farmers Buy, Sell and Exchange through the classified columns



OVERLAND, four-door, 1926 model, five-passenger Sedan, value \$1,225, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

QUICK ACTION BEST

\$300⁰⁰ Cash, Extra 39 Additional Prizes 39

The last and best offer of the entire contest starts with the third and last period which is now opening.

\$100⁰⁰ in cash will be given to 13 contestants in Manitoba, sending in the first nearest correct solutions during the period beginning December 29, and ending January 18, as follows:

FIRST SPECIAL PRIZE	\$25.00
SECOND SPECIAL PRIZE	15.00
THIRD SPECIAL PRIZE	10.00
10 SPECIAL PRIZES OF	5.00

\$100⁰⁰ in cash will be given to 13 contestants in Saskatchewan, sending in the first nearest correct solutions during the period beginning December 29, and ending January 18, as follows:

FIRST SPECIAL PRIZE	\$25.00
SECOND SPECIAL PRIZE	15.00
THIRD SPECIAL PRIZE	10.00
10 SPECIAL PRIZES OF	5.00

\$100⁰⁰ in cash will be given to 13 contestants in Alberta, sending in the first nearest correct solutions during the period beginning December 29, and ending January 18, as follows:

FIRST SPECIAL PRIZE	\$25.00
SECOND SPECIAL PRIZE	15.00
THIRD SPECIAL PRIZE	10.00
10 SPECIAL PRIZES OF	5.00

Remember the winning of a special prize does not interfere in any way with your winning one of the Grand Prizes. However, winners of the special prizes will not be announced until the contest closes, because the judges cannot give us the correct answer until that time. This is the last and biggest opportunity of the contest. Note that the closing date of this period is January 18.

The Judges

While Hon. John Bracken and Hon. T. A. Crerar have each erased one or more figures from the chart so that no one knows the correct answer, the official judges appointed to decide the prize winners and examine all contest records are J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba; R. S. Law, Secretary of the United Grain Growers Limited, and K. Drennan, Managing Director of John Scott and Company, Chartered Accountants. These men will be able to give all the time required by a contest of this kind, where anyone can enter by sending in their own or a neighbor's new or renewal subscription.

Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!

The solution and remittance blank on the right means only an opportunity until filled out. When you send it to us it may easily mean a \$2,085 prize to you. A little action now may prove an immensely profitable investment of time and energy. Others have done it—so can you.

Start Counting Tonight!

Take a pencil and put down the numbers as you stroke them out, then add them up. We would suggest that you cut the chart into dozens of pieces, add the numbers on each piece, and total the result.

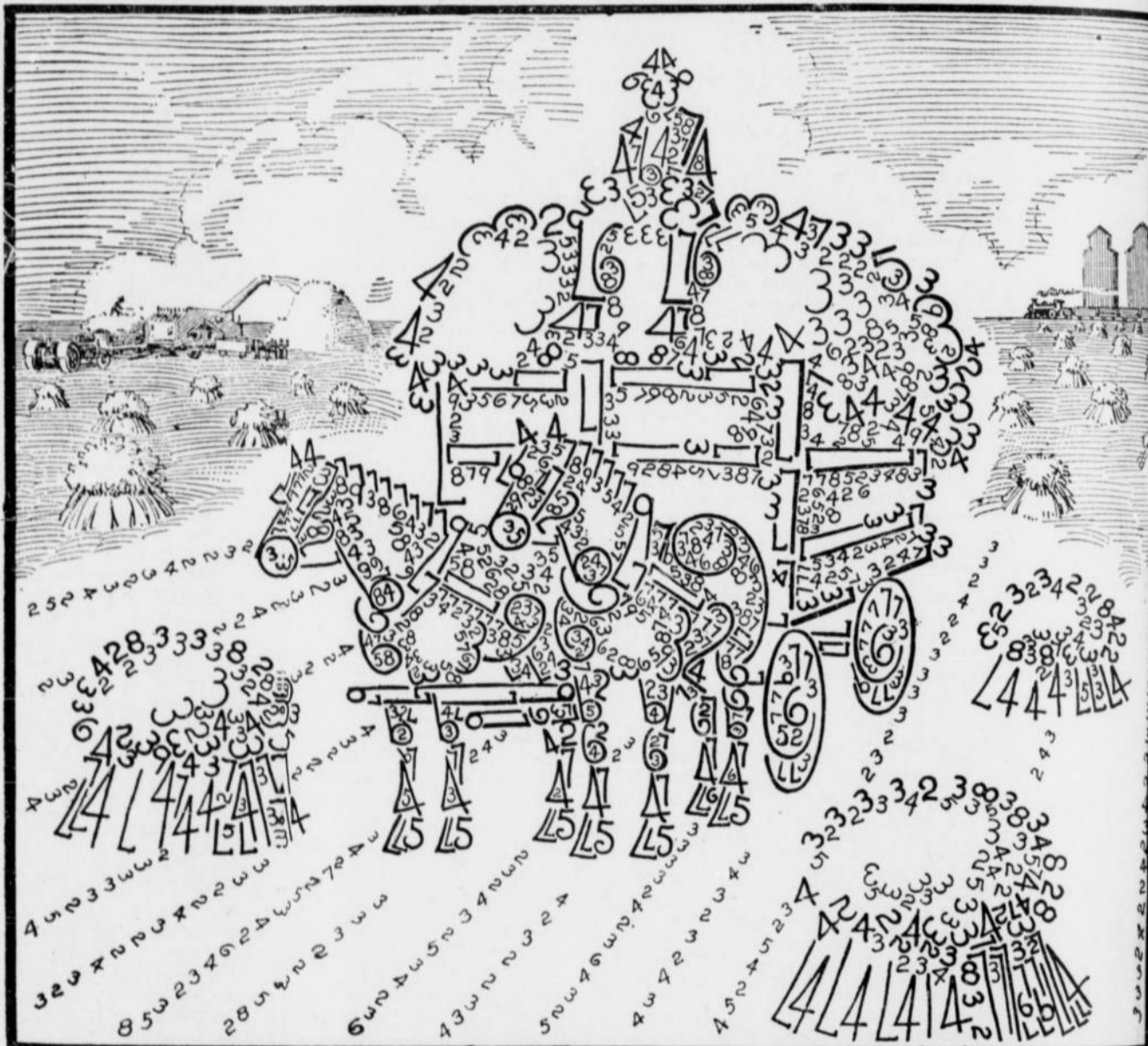
QUICK ACTION BEST



STAR, four-door, 1926 model, five-passenger Sedan, value \$1,285, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

\$300.00 SPECIAL NOTICE EXTRA PRIZES Wishing to enter THE 39 New Prizes---Making 165 Prizes. You

The third and last period of the contest began yesterday, and ends on January 18, but the contest will not close until 1926. Everyone that is interested and wants to send in a solution, should not hesitate any longer. However, it makes no difference as the winning of a regular prize is concerned, whether a person enters the day the contest began or whether they send in the day the contest closes. The winning of a prize depends entirely upon your ability to solve the puzzle correctly, hence the need of room for more contestants. The 39 special prizes are merely given to induce contestants to send in their solutions as soon as they have finished them, and to prevent a rush during the closing days of the contest.



How to Solve The Problem

The problem is to find the sum total of the figures, which, when added together, represent the total number of sheaves on the field. The figure is complete, and the drawing is entirely free from tricks and illusions, but like a lot of other things, it is not as easy as it looks. Figures (with the exception of a figure one (1) between two 4's at the bottom of the stook in the lower right hand corner of the chart) range from 2 to 9, each standing alone, thus: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. There are no other one's, nor are there any other figures. The tops of the sixes are curved, while the bottoms of the nines are straight. By looking at any figure carefully you can easily tell what it is. However, to pick out all the figures and add them together correctly is a task that requires both patience and persistence. This is one of the most attractive figure puzzles that has ever been produced, and it would be worth while to solve even though the prizes were not offered. In the event that no one obtains the exact answer, the prizes will be awarded for the nearest correct solution. Advantage will solve the puzzle best.

We wish to have it clearly understood that there are no figures in any part of the background, such as that part of the field not made with figures, the threshing outfit, strawpile, train, elevator and sky. No part of the background is made with figures. Every figure can be plainly seen.

Solution and Remittance Blanks to be sent in by Contestants

All Contestants must use this Blank when sending in solutions

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE:

My answer to the problem is _____ Sheaves in the Field. Please place the amount \$ _____ to my credit, and if this is a winning answer send the prize to:

Name _____ P.O. _____

New or renewal subscriptions as follows:

Name	Address	New or Renewal
Name	Address	
Name	Address	
Name	Address	
Name	Address	

If you have sent in any money or any previous answer to this puzzle give date _____ amount \$ _____ and answer _____ sent in _____

IMPORTANT—BE SURE TO ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
Address communications to THE CONTEST DEPARTMENT, Care of

The Grain Growers' Guide

NOTE.—If your subscription was sent in by another contestant you must put their name and address below.

Contest Closes
February 1, 1926

SUBSCRIPTION
\$1.00 for one year
\$2.00 for three years
\$3.00 for five years
\$5.00 for nine years

Winnipeg, M

TO EVERYONE 165 Prizes

THE Big Puzzle Contest Value \$6,300

Chance is as Good Today as when the Contest Opened

You will find this puzzle educational, fascinating, amusing, instructive and profitable. You will get a real thrill if you take part. All that is required is a little of your spare time and some careful work. There are no tricks in this puzzle, and the winning of a prize does not depend upon luck or chance. Look over the big prize list below and you will see that there are 100 regular prizes and 65 special prizes. You can easily be the proud winner of one of them. Read "How to enter," and then plan to win the First Grand Award.

\$2,085⁰⁰ First Grand Award \$2,085⁰⁰

Think What a Splendid Prize This Is

One of the best six-cylinder Sedans on the market today and \$500 cash extra, at the rate of \$50 for every dollar sent in up to \$10 is yours, simply for taking part in this Big Puzzle Contest. To qualify for this prize contestants must send in at least one \$5.00 subscription or \$10 in smaller subscriptions to The Guide. Not more than \$10 can be applied on one answer.

\$1,785.00 First Alternative \$1,785.00

Should you not be in a position to qualify for the above prize you can win either the Chevrolet, Overland or Star four-cylinder Sedans, plus \$50 for every dollar sent in up to \$10, by sending in at least one five-year subscription for \$3.00. The winning of any prize simply depends on your solving the puzzle correctly, not on the number of subscriptions you send in. Since you can so easily win the \$500 extra cash, you will no doubt be glad of the opportunity to do so.

\$1,100.00 Second Alternative \$1,100.00

When this prize list was prepared The Guide was determined to give every individual an opportunity to win a prize really worth while. Therefore, those who can only send in a \$1.00 subscription, or a number of \$1.00 or \$2.00 subscriptions, will receive a cash prize of \$600, plus \$50 for every dollar sent in up to \$10. Either of the above prizes are good ones for a family to get busy and earn—it is the opportunity of a lifetime. Everyone has the same chance.

Second Grand Award \$1,010.00

The liberality of this prize speaks for itself. Several readers have already written us saying: "It is wonderful that you can afford to give such generous prizes." The winner will receive a \$660 Ford Touring Car, plus \$35 for every dollar sent in up to \$10.

Third Grand Award \$500.00

Here is a prize that many a farmer could use to advantage to pay off back debts, or to use in the purchase of seed grain, pure-bred stock, make some improvements to the buildings or purchase some piece of equipment. The winner of this prize will receive \$300 cash, plus \$20 for every dollar sent in up to \$10.

Fourth Grand Award \$400.00

Some farmer's wife may be needing a piano, an electric lighting system or a number of other more necessary improvements in the home. Think of winning this in return for a few evenings of your spare time. The winner will receive \$250 cash plus \$15 for every dollar sent in up to \$10.

5th to 9th Grand Prizes

Do not imagine because of the exceptional value of the first four prizes that these prizes are small. Either of them would be a handsome reward for the effort required to win them.

FIFTH PRIZE—Total value \$250

\$150 cash, plus 10 times the amount sent in up to \$10.

SIXTH PRIZE—Total value \$150

\$100 cash, plus 5 times the amount sent in up to \$10.

SEVENTH PRIZE—\$75.

EIGHTH PRIZE—\$60.

NINTH PRIZE—\$55.

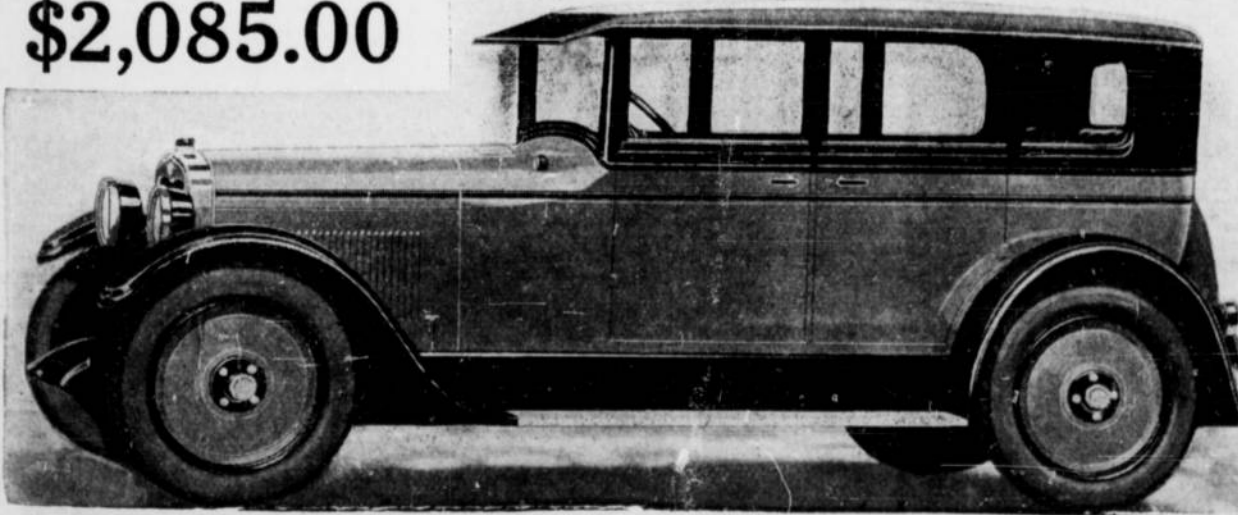
See left-hand column for additional 39 special prizes awarded for this last period, which with 26 special prizes offered for the first two periods makes the grand total of 165 prizes.

You are Guaranteed Fair and Impartial Treatment

To make sure that no one knew the exact or correct answer to the problem, or how many sheaves there are in the field, Premier Bracken, of Manitoba, and Hon. T. A. Crerar, President of the United Grain Growers Limited, kindly consented to erase one or more figures from the puzzle chart. This was done at different times, consequently, no one knows just what numbers were taken out. Notes of these figures were made by Premier Bracken and Hon. T. A. Crerar, sealed and placed in a safety deposit box, where they will remain until after the close of the contest. Bear in mind that the Puzzle Contest Department knew the correct answer before some of the figures were erased. After the contest is over the Contest Department will be informed just what numbers were erased. These numbers will be subtracted from the original correct answer, thus giving the present correct answer.

FIRST GRAND AWARD

\$2,085.00



YOU CAN BE THE WINNER OF THIS SUPERB CAR

This magnificent brand new, Nash-built, six-cylinder Ajax Sedan (\$1,585 f.o.b. Winnipeg), with four wheel brakes, full balloon tires, five disc wheels and Duco finish, is the GRAND PRIZE. This car will be delivered free of charge through the winner's nearest Nash-Ajax agent or nearest railroad station. See prize list for conditions governing winning of extra \$500 cash, which makes this prize total value \$2,085.

You can win this magnificent Nash-built six-cylinder Ajax Sedan and \$250 cash extra on your own subscription.

FIRST PRIZE



CHEVROLET, four-door, 1926 model, five-passenger Sedan, value \$1,285, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

QUICK ACTION BEST

HOW TO ENTER

1. **CONTESTANTS**—The contest is open to everyone in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta with the following exceptions:

(a) Employees and their immediate families or anyone connected with The Grain Growers' Guide.
(b) Residents in towns or cities with a population of over 2,500 unless someone in the household owns or operates a farm.
(c) All prize-winners in our last figure-puzzle contest who obtained a prize of more than \$25.

Note particularly, that no one living outside of the prairie provinces can compete in this contest.

2. Subscriptions will be accepted for anyone in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, except residents in towns or cities with a population of over 2,500—unless someone in the family owns or operates a farm. Every dollar sent in by contestants must represent a subscription secured from a friend or neighbor, or must be in payment for their own subscription. Either new or renewal subscriptions (your own or anyone else's) entitle contestants to the full benefits of this contest.

3. Additional puzzle charts, on a good grade of paper, may be obtained by writing to The Guide. They will be mailed to you free of charge.

4. Every figure in this picture is complete, and the drawing entirely free from tricks and illusions. If any contestant is in doubt, however, about a figure, the Contest Department will be glad to give a ruling on it. Put a circle around the figure and send the marked chart with your letter.

5. Fill out the remittance blank carefully, and send not less than \$1.00 (your own or some other person's) as an entrance fee to the contest and as a subscription at our regular rates (see coupon) to The Grain Growers' Guide. The greatest length of time for which any subscription will be accepted is nine years. Renewal subscriptions count the same as new, and will be extended from the present expiry date shown on the address label on your Guide.

6. Be sure the full amount of the subscription price is sent direct to the Contest Department of The Grain Growers' Guide. Contestants are not entitled to any premiums, nor can agents or postmasters deduct a commission.

7. You have the same chance of winning a prize by paying a \$1.00 subscription as you would have by paying a larger amount, but the amount of the first six prizes depends greatly upon the amount of subscription money you send in on the correct or nearest answer.

8. You can submit as many answers as you like providing each answer is accompanied by a cash subscription for one year or more, but if one of your answers is correct we wish to make it clear that the money sent in with your other answers will not increase the value of the prize won by the winning answer.

9. The contest is open to both old and new subscribers alike, anyone may help you in collecting subscriptions or solving the puzzle.

10. Don't send an answer unless you send a subscription (see Rule 5). Readers who give their subscription to some other contestant and later on want to send in their own answer themselves, may do so, providing they write on the coupon the name of the person they paid their subscription to, also the amount paid. No further payment is necessary.

11. All cheques, postal notes, bank, postal or Express money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Grain Growers' Guide.

12. Not more than one person in any household can win more than one regular prize. No solution can be changed after it is once registered.

13. In case of a tie for any prize a second puzzle will be presented, which will be as practicable and as solvable as the first. Only those tied for any prize will be permitted to solve Puzzle No. 2. Should two or more persons be tied for any prize, that prize and as many prizes following as there are persons tied, will be reserved for them before any prizes will be awarded for less correct solutions.

14. The contest will close on February 1, 1926, but send in your solution as soon as possible, as there are special prizes for some early solution senders. For full details see "Special Prizes."

15. The Contest Department of The Grain Growers' Guide reserves the right to alter the rules and regulations for the protection of contestants of The Guide, to refund subscriptions and disqualify any competitors whom they consider undesirable, and to finally decide all questions which may arise. Competitors are assured of the same fair and impartial treatment that has marked Guide contests in the past.

QUICK ACTION BEST

SECOND PRIZE



FORD Touring Car, 1926 model, five-passenger, value \$660 f.o.b. Winnipeg. This car will be obtained from the Dominion Motor Car Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

ROBUSTNESS

depends largely upon the quality of food that you assimilate.

Scott's Emulsion

is the ideal food and tonic for those who are not in fullness of strength. Scott's Emulsion helps keep people robust.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 25-62

Manitoba Sugar Beets

Since 1917 the Chemistry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College has conducted analyses of sugar beets grown in various parts of Manitoba, to determine the suitability of the beets for sugar factory purposes.

The establishment of a sugar industry in Manitoba would be of great importance to the agricultural industry of the province, which needs stimulation of more intensive methods. Experience in the United States has shown that wherever a beet sugar factory has been established, the price of farm lands has risen. The raising of beets promotes better farming and results in a higher return per acre, the deep plowing and thorough tillage so indispensable to beet culture increasing the yield of subsequent crops on the same land. For example, experiments in Colorado have shown that, when sown on land following beets, the following increases in yield were obtained:

Wheat	24 per cent.
Barley	25 per cent.
Oats	42 per cent.
Potatoes	102 per cent.

Beets make an excellent crop to fit into a rotation, since the thorough tillage they require eradicates weeds, and, being deep-rooted, they bring plant food from a considerable depth.

Although there are obvious advantages to agriculture in the growing of sugar beets; yet it must be remembered that a sugar factory constitutes a very large investment and experience has indicated certain requirements for success. The first and most obvious requirement, is a sufficient supply of sugar beets of high quality. The beets must not only be of high sugar content but the juice of the beet must also be of high purity co-efficient. (By purity co-efficient is meant the per cent. sugar in the solids of the juice). A high purity co-efficient is essential because a large percentage of non-sugar solids in the juice prevents the crystallization of some of the sugar in the process of evaporation and renders the extraction of this sugar impossible except by a special process which greatly increases the cost of manufacture. For example, with sugar beets having a purity co-efficient of 75 per cent. only about 53 per cent. of the sugar of the beet can be obtained as white granulated sugar, while with a purity co-efficient of 85 per cent. about 73 per cent. of the sugar of the beet is obtained as white granulated sugar.

The analyses of sugar beets grown in Manitoba before the year 1923 showed our beets to be of low purity, but for the past three years the analyses conducted show the beets to be of good quality for factory purposes. The analytical results for 1925 have just been tabulated. The sugar beets were grown in various parts of the province from seed supplied by the Manitoba Sugar Company, and the beets were analyzed by the Chemistry Department, Manitoba Agricultural College.

	Min.	Max.	Avg.
Per cent. sugar in beet	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
11.2	18.0	15.4	
Purity co-efficient of juice	72.7	96.3	84.2
Yield per acre, 13 tons 485 pounds.			
Extractable sugar per acre, 2 tons 870 pounds.			

Sugar factories desire a purity of 80 per cent. or over and the results of this year's experiments are very encouraging.

The Christian as a Citizen

A plea for the introduction of the spirit of Jesus into all life

By Rev. H. D. Ranns

WHAT a wonderful thing it would be if we could preserve the spirit of Christmas all the year round! The spirit of Christmas is, after all, simply the spirit of Jesus Christ. To preserve the spirit of the Christmas we have been happily celebrating would mean that we lived at Bethlehem in our hearts all the year round. What a difference it would make to this old world of ours if men did heed that counsel! Supposing we enshrined in our hearts the spirit of conciliation, goodwill, peace and kindness, and carried that spirit into all aspects of our lives in the New Year upon which we shall shortly enter, how much more happy and also more serviceable would be our lives in the year of grace 1926.

Whatever may be our views about the making of New Year resolutions, their futility or value, it is nevertheless the fact that the opening of a New Year gives us all the opportunity of a fresh start. It is always a recognized break in the current of existence, a time when we can scarcely avoid "looking before and after."

The words of the great ancient leader Joshua, "Ye have not passed this way heretofore" have eternal application at the opening of a new year. We know not what is before us; either as individual men and women or as citizens of the Dominion. However much we might wish to uncover the secrets of the future they are hidden and, in the main, mercifully hidden. The unexpected often happens. The aged saint may see the dawn of another year while the healthy child may be gone ere it arrives. It is an unknown country that we shall explore in the coming year and the only way to make it good is to greet it with a cheer and to enter it with consecration to the high tasks with which it will inevitably face us. If we do that, we are bound to make it fruitful.

A Practical Extension of Religion

No one can doubt, looking out upon the confusion that now prevails in the life of Canada, that our country will need in 1926 all the enlightened and consecrated citizenship that Christian men and women can bestow upon her. There can be no higher Christian duty than for every Christian man and woman to bring the Christian spirit and the Christian principles into the arena of social and political life. There are doubtless among us good Christian people who do not recognize any such duty and obligation, who consider that to take part in politics is to enter a realm of anti-Christ and that for themselves they must save their soul alive outside such distractions. I venture to expostulate with such people and to support my case quote the Highest of all authorities on such matters.

There is an incident in the Gospels that is too often forgotten. The Pharisees had been watching their chance to catch the Master and to seize on some word of His that would give them a pretext to deliver Him up

to the authorities. First they proceed to flatter Him and then they ask Him, "Is it lawful to give tribute to Caesar or not?" You remember that He took a "penny" and upon the coin was Caesar's superscription. This showed that Caesar was lord of that land. Jesus declares, "Render, therefore, unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's." This incident stands there as an indication of our duty in regard to Christian citizenship.

The Modern Interpretation

To my mind that incident is a plain enough declaration from Jesus himself, that the Christian man or woman must cheerfully carry out his duty as a citizen of his country. It may be that part of that duty is to pay his taxes. Nobody likes that business very much. But the Christian man must do it honestly. Even if he can "get away with it," he has no right to make a false declaration of his income in the Income Tax Returns. If he does he is stealing as much as if he entered a store and took goods without paying for them. We cannot imagine the Master, placed in our modern circumstances, even trying to evade paying His dues to the state whose citizen He might be. Nor can we imagine Him trying to evade giving to His country the finest patriotism and the best service of which He might be capable. Paul declares, "Be subject to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, as part of the obedience you owe to Christ." Again he says, "Honor all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God, honor the King." In this he feels he is interpreting the mind of Christ.

Selfish Individualism not Christianity

One of the most promising movements in the churches today is that known as C.O.P.E.C. (the Conference on Christian Politics, Economics and Citizenship) which met at Birmingham, England, in April, 1924, and has since greatly influenced Christian churches in all English speaking lands. This movement is headed by a group of consecrated clergymen and ministers of all churches who believe that we shall never see the better day for which we look, until we fearlessly apply the principles of Jesus to social life. These men are as loyal as the rest of us to the evangelical faith. They believe that all religion must start in the life and heart of a redeemed man. But they utterly refuse to believe that it can remain there. They utterly refuse to sanction in the name of Jesus Christ a selfish individualism that can be content to be satisfied while the world remains un-Christian in practice and spirit, while laws and methods foreign to the purpose of the Kingdom of God are the recognized laws and methods of our industry and politics. This they cannot abide and, in the name of Jesus, these able and influential men, are working and studying and praying to find a more excellent way. Particularly

are they urging upon all Christian people the imperative duty of taking seriously and carefully the duties of Christian citizenship.

Dr. R. W. Dale, one of the finest exponents of Christian citizenship the world has known, says, "We shall never approach the Christian ideal of civil society, until all who hold municipal, judicial and political offices, recognize the social and political order of the nation as a Divine institution and discharge their official duties as ministers of God."

To some people such an idea may seem very far-fetched and unreal. Yet it is true. A member of parliament as a "minister of God." Why not? If the people and the men themselves held that view of their office there would be less charge of corruption. There would be a sweeter and more wholesome atmosphere prevalent in the political sphere. The way in which we have divided the functions of society into sacred and secular and have placed all work and office outside that of the minister as "secular" is largely responsible for the fact that so much of life is treated in such a "secular" manner.

Will Supply Needed Idealism

One of the greatest needs of today is to bring the sacred spirit of Jesus into all life, into our trading, our social intercourse and into our politics. If, as some people say, politics are "dirty," who makes them so? We who profess to be followers of Christ have largely the matter in our own hands. We can, if we will, put the right spirit into our civic and national life. We can clean the life of our country and make it noble and unselfish and Christlike, if we each of us practice that ourselves first.

This means that we introduce the spirit of Jesus, the spirit of fairness, conciliation, goodwill and kindness into our life as citizens; that we consider the doing of that to be as much a Christian duty as prayer or worship. It means that every opportunity we have we seek to prevent bitterness and injustice and corruption of all kinds. That we seek to prevent the tyranny of both majorities and minorities. That even if the other man will not be fair to us and will not give us credit for our fairness to him, we continue to act as becomes men and women who call themselves Christians. It means that we seek at all times, whatever the provocation, to hold our temper and do nothing in anger and vindictiveness. That we try not to deal unrighteously with our opponent, either in speech or action. That if we come to have power, we use it with Christian restraint and wisdom. That if we triumph in our cause we do not rejoice too unkindly over our opponent and if we lose we do not whine too abjectly. That, in short, all through trying times in political crisis or need, we act as sincere Christians, voting and working only for that which we consider our country's good, knowing no lower motive. Only so shall we be Christian citizens indeed.

James Massie, Dead

The death occurred on December 19, at Winnipeg, of James Massie, manager of the United Grain Growers Grain Inspection Department, at the age of 71 years. Mr. Massie's death was due to shock following an operation. The deceased was widely known in Western Canada as an expert in inspecting and judging commercial grades of grain. He was one of the earliest government grain inspectors assisting David Horne in the early years of the government grain inspection department, but for many years past had been in the employ of the United Grain Growers in charge of their sampling and inspection department.

The funeral was held on December 22, attended by representatives of the U.G.G., the Ancient Order of United Workmen, members of the grain inspection department and many friends. The pallbearers were Hon. T. A. Crerar, D. G. McKenzie, George Serls, James Fraser, W. A. Bremer and Robert J. Thompson.

Your Homestead Experience

\$50 In Prizes \$50

There are few more interesting stories than the well-told experiences of thousands of families or individuals who made their homes in these prairies in the pioneer days—not so very long ago. We want some of these stories to publish in The Guide.

We are offering prizes for the best actual homestead experience story told by any Guide reader. The only qualification is that the homestead entry must have been filed at least 20 years ago, that is, prior to January 1, 1906. Tell us where you came from, a little of your experience getting here, and a lot of your experience after you actually homesteaded.

Tell us your difficulties and how you overcame them, your successes and your failures, and particularly don't forget the humorous incidents and how a good laugh helped you over many a rough spot. Every homestead experience is full of interest. Just write the story as you would tell it in conversation. Don't attempt fine or fancy writing or you may spoil it. Tell it naturally and you will succeed. We place no limit to the length of your story. If you have a good story, tell it regardless of length.

For the best homestead experience story received we shall pay a prize of \$25, for the second best \$15, and for the third best \$10. All stories are to be written on one side of the paper only, preferably in ink, and the manuscript must be folded and not rolled. All entries for this contest must reach The Guide office not later than February 13. Address your letter: Homestead Experiences, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

GIRLS-- Keep your Hair CLEAN and Beautiful

Clean hair is healthy hair—and cleanliness is most easily secured with a PURE simple shampoo like Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair and Scalp Cleaner. Doubly valuable when you use the Hair Fertilizer that comes with it, 50c. at all druggists.



If dealer cannot supply you send 50c. to us.

FREE TRIAL

Send coupon below for generous sample free.

Seven Sutherland Sisters 16
193 Spadina Ave., Toronto

Send sample to.....

7 Sutherland Sisters
Hair & Scalp Cleaner
With Hair Fertilizer

Stops Your COUGH

Each ingredient of this standard family remedy is a recognized healing medicine for coughs and throat irritations. Benefits both children and grown-ups.



Be Sure It's
CHAMBERLAIN'S
COUGH REMEDY
CONTAINS NO NARCOTICS
Sold Everywhere

Used and recommended since 1872

If Ruptured Try This Free

Apply it to Any Rupture, Old or Recent, Large or Small and You are on the Road that Has Convinced Thousands

Sent Free to Prove This

Anyone ruptured, man, woman or child, should write at once to W. S. Rice, 416E Main St., Adams, N.Y., for a free trial of his wonderful stimulating application. Just put it on the rupture and the muscles begin to tighten; they begin to bind together so that the opening closes naturally and the need of a support or truss or appliance is then done away with. Don't neglect to send for this free trial. Even if your rupture doesn't bother you what is the use of wearing supports all your life? Why suffer this nuisance? Why run the risk of gangrene and such dangers from a small and innocent little rupture, the kind that has thrown thousands on the operating table? A host of men and women are daily running such risk just because their ruptures do not hurt nor prevent them from getting around. Write at once for this free trial, as it is certainly a wonderful thing and has aided in the cure of ruptures that were as big as a man's two fists. Try and write at once, using the coupon below.

Free For Rupture

W. S. Rice, Inc.,
416E Main St., Adams, N.Y.

You may send me, entirely free, a Sample Treatment of your stimulating application for Rupture.

Name

Address

Province

For fun and prosperity try the
Figure Puzzle Contest

A Gentleman Adventurer

By Marian Keith

(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER XXVIII

"Longer Than the Sun Shines and Waters Run"

"I WOULDN'T regret anything," Flora said that night, as they sat very late by Mrs. MacDonald's sitting-room fire, and talked over the long years of separation, and explained everything again and again; "I wouldn't regret anything, if I had only trusted you in spite of all the pelicans that ever flew." She repeated it over and over, with such beautiful and humble contrition, that Charles was moved to explain that she had not really doubted him in her heart, proving it in such a masterly fashion that she finally agreed.

Indeed, they were too happy to be troubled long over vain regrets. Even the treachery of the Pelican and the sad story of Marie Rose's heroic death could not lessen the magic of their brief days together.

"You'll gain time," MacDonald said that evening as they sat at dinner, "if you wait till the ice has left the Greenhill sufficiently to make the rest of the journey in a canoe." And Charles accepted the invitation with profound gratitude, praying fervently that a real Mackenzie River frost might descend upon the waters of the Greenhill and linger far into the summer.

The first meal in Fort Winnipegosis in the big, bare sunny dining-room, with his old friend MacDonald at the head of the table, and the Guardian Angel of the place at the foot, and with Flora, starry-eyed and radiant, opposite him, was so like the dreams he had visioned in the smoky old Indian Hall at Fort Hearne that Charles felt he must surely awake and hear the wolves howling outside and see the Aurora flaring against Stuart the First's frosted window panes.

But if Mrs. MacDonald and his old Chief were not yet quite real, and Flora was nothing but a lovely airy vision, the others around the table were flesh and blood, and the sight of them helped to keep his feet on the earth. Old Bonhomme, the cook, whom the MacDonalds had brought with them from Athabasca House, padded about, all smiles at seeing the Young Chevalier again, and served a wonderful meal of beaver-tails, especially prepared for the guest. Little Hector expressed complete approval of the visitor, as he had done at Athabasca House. He had been promoted to a low seat at his mother's left hand, while in his old high-chair sat the smiling, apple-cheeked usurper, a lovely picture, with her mother's fair hair and her father's dark eyes.

To Charles's dismay he found that the three young men looked upon him as a hero, partly because of his experiences in the Northland, but more because it was quite apparent that he was an old friend of Miss Carmichael's.

The revolving season took no thought for the long-divided lovers. The sunshine poured down on Winnipegosis District, melting the snow patches in the valleys and steadily shrinking the ice-floes in the river. And one day the brown, bare land smiled out through a silver mist, and threw off the chains of winter. Duty's stern finger pointed down the way the opening river ran, and the Young Chevalier must obey.

It was the third day of his brief visit, that they had their long-deferred ride together. It was a poet's April morning; the sky a blinding blue sea, with dazzling white-winged ships sailing across it, the rolling prairie a flashing panorama of pools and sloughs, copies of the blue heavens with white clouds mirrored in their shining depths. On every side streams leaped and shouted as they raced down the hills to join the Greenhill River. The riders halted their horses on a dry height in the shelter of an elm grove, and Charles pointed to the shining procession of little ice rafts.

"They are telling me that I must be doing the same to-morrow," he said.

"And I must leave for Fort Garry

with the cart brigade, and you will go back to exile," she faltered.

"But it will be for only one more winter," Charles said comfortingly. "They must let me out then or I shall resign." And she repeated bravely, "Only one more winter." But it sounded like a year of winters to them both.

"And I won't mind anything now," he added, "when I know that you will be waiting for me to come back." He paused, awed and humbled by the wonder of it.

They were silent for a time, saddened by the sudden termination of their magic days together.

"I must hear you sing 'Brigade Banks' before I leave," Charles said, trying to lighten the gloom about them.

She threw him a daring glance. "I'd sing, 'Cam ye by Athol,' if you'd ask me," she said, toying with her horse's mane. She warbled softly the refrain of the old song:

"Follow thee, follow thee Wha wadna follow thee?"

Charles looked at her speechless. The glorious daring of her! "Oh!" he whispered, when he could speak, "you must not say things like that. Don't tempt me!"

"I wouldn't be afraid," she said, holding her head up in the gallant little way she had.

He shook his head. "But I would. Think of you on those northern trails—and at Fort Hearne!"

"Alice went to Lake Athabasca," she argued.

For one rapturous moment Charles had a vision of travelling with her to the Mackenzie. There was a missionary with his wife at Fort Mackenzie, and the lady seemed very happy; and Mrs. MacDonald had taken that journey to Lake Athabasca. But the memory of the struggles of the Long Portage, the rapids of the Athabasca and the Slave rivers, the cold wet nights, the poor food and the many privations steadied him. He shook his head, but he could not yet speak for the humble gratitude that filled his heart.

"So you won't have me, sir?" she cried, quick to see how deeply he was moved and turning swiftly to a lighter mood. "To think that I've stooped to offer myself and have been refused!"

"Slighted love is sair tae bide,
Ha, ha! the wooin' o't!"

she sang lugubriously.

They laughed then, to hide their deeper feelings, and, giving rein to their horses, they fled away down the trail the girl ahead, the sunshine glinting on her golden hair.

But before they rode back to the white-walled fort they paused beside a willow clump, and, hand in hand, plighted their troth anew. They were very grave, knowing that miles of lake and forest and empty wilderness would soon stretch between them, and that she must meet the hostility of her uncle alone. But nothing mattered now; they would be true—

"As long as the sun shines and waters run," Charles said, solemnly repeating the formula of all Indian treaties.

"As long as the sun shines and waters run, Waby-stig-wan," the girl echoed softly.

They looked at each other for a moment with misty eyes, and then hers shone with the glorious thought that their love would outlive even the sunshine and the flash and song of the river at their feet.

"Longer than the sun shines and waters run," she whispered, her lovely eyes full of tears; and Charles repeated it triumphantly.

And the Green hill, leaping past, singing his song of freedom and his prophecy of spring, echoed the promise:

"Longer than the sun shines and waters run."

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returns for it, both in improved quality and increase in weight.

As to condition: good cattle, i.e., well bred cattle, in fair condition are always the most profitable. Very thin steers take too long to get their lining of fat and to show visible signs of gain.

When to Buy

Fall feeding is very important. Cattle intended for the winter feed lot should not be allowed to lose their grass bloom and go back before being put in the feed lot. Alberta and Saskatchewan short grass areas will produce better grass beef and such areas can carry the cattle much longer in the fall than areas where the short prairie wool is not found. Furthermore, once the frost hits the pastures of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta where there is no prairie wool, cattle begin to fail and must be fed grain in order to maintain condition and continue growth.

At Teulon I follow the practice of having self-feeders in the pasture and give the cattle coarse grain all summer, preferably whole oats. After a plentiful supply of grass appears the cattle hardly ever go near the self-feeder, and consume very little oats. Once the frost

hits the grass they visit the self-feeder at least twice a day.

Management

Perhaps the weakest link in the chain of farm operations today is the business management. I make this statement as a friendly criticism and with considerable sympathy for the farmer. He is isolated and does not enjoy all the conveniences incident to city business; nevertheless business management is the weak link.

Business management appears all along the line, from the conception of the idea to feed cattle until the final business transaction is closed. It is not always possible to buy on a low market. Generally speaking, cattle are always on a low market in the fall, when 70 per cent. of our cattle are thrown on the market. At the same period grain and feed of every description is also thrown on the market, with the consequent falling in price.

We have for years witnessed the Ontario farmer and the farmer in Iowa and Illinois buying our grain and our cattle and finishing them with our grain on high priced land, and at a profit. Not many years ago, to add insult to injury, some of the western

cattle, finished in Ontario and Illinois, found their way back to the city of Winnipeg as dressed beef. All this has been going on and still we have farmers in Western Canada doubting that there is money in winter feeding of cattle.

Transportation Costs

Owing to our geographical location, with the consequent long rail haul to seaboard, there is only one way to cope with transportation rates, viz., to sell our produce in as concentrated a form as possible and get as much money for it as we can. Let us consider this statement in its practical bearing. Take transportation charges from Saskatoon to Winnipeg. Hay, for example, is bulky and comparatively low in price. I am using 20,000 pounds as a basis of comparison, regardless of whether it is the common car minimum or not.

Ten tons of hay at \$12.50 per ton, baled, in Saskatoon, would represent a value of \$125. The freight to Winnipeg on hay would be 52 per cent. of the value of the hay. Ordinary cattle at four cents per pound would represent a car load value of approximately \$1,000 which, at 39 cents freight rate would be \$78. This on a \$1,000 load of cattle would be 7.8 per cent., whereas

the percentage on a car of good export steers worth from six and a half to seven cents per lb., and valued at \$2,000 per car, would be exactly one-half or 3.9 per cent. of the cost of the cattle, in freight. Whereas a minimum car of butter is worth, at 40 cents per pound, \$8,000, with a freight rate of 99 cents per cwt. represents a total freight of \$198, or 2.5 per cent. of the total value of the car of butter. The more concentrated form in which we sell our products, the less is the proportion for freight. We must increase the value of the commodity and reduce the bulk.

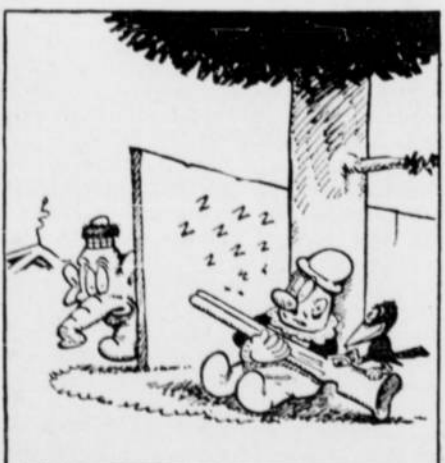
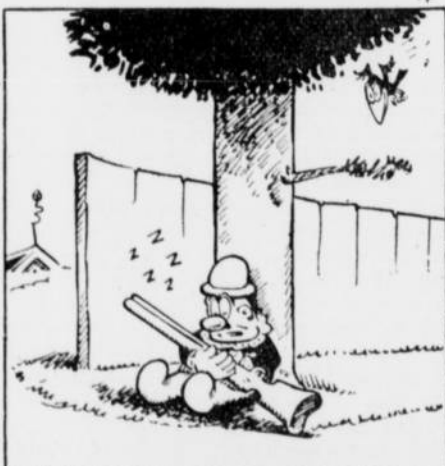
Markets

We have two classes of markets open, viz.: the export and the home markets. Market requirements have changed materially in the last 20 years. The demand today is for the smaller cuts. After all it is the housewife who determines market requirements. The requests over the meat counter reflect themselves all along the line, through the retail butcher, the packer, the stock yards, and back to the producer. The demand for baby beef and handy weight butcher steers is on the increase. This all means that we cannot follow the old practice of allowing cattle to lose the calf flesh and let them run until they are three, four or five years old. There must be winter feeding in order to have them finished by two and a half years old.

I have never seen the time when good quality cattle, well finished, did not bring a premium on any market. One of the great handicaps Canada is laboring under today in the British market in connection with the sale of her farm produce generally, is the inadequacy of the supply going over from Canada to keep her trade supplied constantly. The British trade likes a steady stream; the Englishman likes the best and, when he gets what he likes, he sticks to it and does not want to change. I have every confidence that our markets will be waiting for us if we produce the super quality article.

THE DOO DADS

Nicky Nutt couldn't get that grouch against the crow out of his system. To him the matter of a black imp jumping down from his perch on a tree, and taking a sweet pluck at his nose, was no small matter. He would attend to that. He would get his revenge. Nicky Nutt was a man of action. It didn't take him very long to decide what action he would take. He remembered he had a double-barrelled shot-gun stored away somewhere in his home—a gun that hadn't been shot off since the days of the Indian wars—perhaps. Anyhow, Nicky Nutt decided to take a chance, and give the crow his just deserts. "I'm gonna get that black imp of a crow this time," he muttered to himself as he marched down the road with fire in his eyes. He looked as if he meant real business. On the way to the spot where he thought the crow might be located who should he see but his pet elephant, Tiny. Now Tiny had something in common against the crow and wanted to go along with Nicky Nutt to exterminate the rascal. He asked for a chance to go, too. "No, sir, you are not coming with me," yelled Nicky Nutt, stamping his feet on the ground to show that he meant it. "If it hadn't been for you I'd have fixed that old crow long ago," he said, as he walked away on his journey to destroy his enemy. "And if you try to follow me I'll riddle your hide," he said, over his shoulder, as poor Tiny looked disappointed and dejected over the turn of affairs. In due course Nicky Nutt arrived at the tree where he thought Mr. Crow had his hiding place. Carefully holding his gun in order that he might be ready when he could see the whites of the crow's eyes, Nicky Nutt looked up into the tree. "This is the tree he lives in," he said. "Gosh, he isn't home." There was nothing for Nicky Nutt to do but to lie down by the side of the tree, go to sleep and await the arrival of his prey. "Well, I'll wait," he said. "He has got to come home sometime." Soon Nicky began to snore, and soon Mr. Crow, hearing the snoring, decided to come to the tree where he made his home, to investigate. He perched on a limb of the tree and looked down at Nicky Nutt with his shotgun, and wondered what he was up to now. In the meantime Tiny came sauntering toward the tree from the opposite direction and along a fence that concealed Nicky from his view. Mr. Crow's next step was to drop down to the muzzle of Nicky Nutt's gun. Nicky Nutt was asleep and innocent of what was going on when suddenly a blast rent the air. The crow had pulled the trigger of Nicky's gun, and the shot went straight to Tiny's cap. It scared Tiny stiff, and it awakened Nicky Nutt in a jiffy. At the moment Flannel-foot the village con, was walking along, thanking the sweet stars for the peace and quiet that permeated the air. He was interrupted in his walk by a loud cry of "help." Turning about he met Nicky Nutt, who was flying for his life, while Tiny, enraged, was following at his heels, trying to catch his master, and the crow flying over his head enjoying the fun. Nicky Nutt didn't fix the old crow, but he surely fixed Tiny's temperament. He wished he hadn't.



The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Dec. 21 to Dec. 26, inclusive.	21	22	23	24	25	26	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Dec. 144	146	151	155				148	184
May 148	150	155	159				149	188
July 146	148	154	158				148	184
Oats—								
Dec. 45	45	46	46				45	66
May 49	50	50	50				49	70
July 49	50	51	51				50	71
Barley—								
Dec. 60	60	62	63				61	92
May 65	65	67	68				66	98
July 65	65	67	68				66	98
Flax—								
Dec. 215	219	222	223				219	265
May 223	227	231	231				228	275
July 224	228	232					228	
Eye—								
Dec. 90	92	98	101				94	144
May 96	97	103	106				100	152
July 96	97	103	106				100	152

CASH WHEAT

Dec. 21 to Dec. 26, inclusive.

Dec.	21	22	23	24	25	26	Week Ago	Year Ago
N. 1	144	146	151	155			148	186
N. 2	141	143	148	152			145	181
N. 3	136	138	143	147			140	176
N. 4	127	130	135	138			131	164
N. 5	119	122	127	131			123	155
N. 6	100	103	108	112			104	144
N. 7	80	83	88	92			84	123

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed December 24 as follows: March 2½d higher at 12s 5½d; May 2d higher at 12s 0½d per 100 lbs. exchange, Canadian funds quoted unchanged at \$4.83½. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: March, \$1.80½; May, \$1.74½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.69½ to \$1.85½; No. 1 northern, \$1.69½ to \$1.71½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.66½ to \$1.82½; No. 2 northern, \$1.66½ to \$1.69½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.57½ to \$1.79½; No. 3 northern, \$1.57½ to \$1.67½; Winter wheat—Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$1.69½ to \$1.87½; No. 1 hard, \$1.69½ to \$1.72½; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 dark hard, \$1.69½ to \$1.71½; No. 1 hard, \$1.69½ to \$1.70½; Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.45½ to \$1.54½; No. 1 durum, \$1.40½ to \$1.48½; No. 2 amber, \$1.41½ to \$1.52½; No. 2 durum, \$1.39½ to \$1.46½; No. 3 amber, \$1.38½ to \$1.49½; No. 3 durum, \$1.37½ to \$1.44½; Corn—No. 1 yellow, 78c to 81c; No. 4 yellow, 71c to 74c; No. 3 mixed, 68c to 71c; No. 4 mixed, 62c to 66c; Oats—No. 2 white, 35c to 39½; No. 3 white, 38c to 38½; No. 4 white, 35c to 37c; Barley—Choice to fancy, 63c to 65c; medium to good, 58c to 62c; lower grades, 51c to 55c; Rye—No. 2, 99c to \$1.00½; Flax—No. 1, \$2.52½ to \$2.57½.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports the sale of 100 Canadian cattle on Monday, December 14. Trade was very slow at from 8c to 10c per lb. weight for best quality. The balance of the shipments was held over. Scotch beef sold at 16½c. Prime Scotch 14c to 14½c, and heavy cattle from 12½c to 14c. Values on Scotch cattle were also slightly lower this week. Sales of Irish cattle at Glasgow amounted to 1,150 head. Best quality sold up to 11½c, good cattle from 9½c to 10½c, and prime from 9c downwards. There were no Canadian cattle offered at Birkenhead this week. A total of 4,400 Irish brought prices ranging from 19c to 20½c in sink (dressed weight including offal). London also reports no offerings of Canadian dressed sides during the week.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle—1,000. Market: Active, strong all killing classes. Bulk prices follow: Steers and yearlings, \$7.00 to \$8.50; cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$7.00; canners and cutters, \$3.25 to \$3.75; bologna bulls, \$5.00 to \$5.25; feeder and stocker steers, \$5.00 to \$6.75. Calves—1,300. Market: Strong, desirable lights to packers \$9.75, few \$10. Hogs—7,500. Market: 15 to 20 cents higher. Top price, \$11.50. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$1.25 to \$11.40; packing sows, \$9.00; sows, \$12.50. Sheep—500. Market: Fat lambs strong to 25 cents higher, sheep steady. Bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, \$1.25 mostly; fat ewes, \$8.50.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 120s to 126s per cwt. (26c to 27½c per lb.), boxes 118s to 122s. (25½c to 26½c). Demand slack and somewhat owing approaching holidays. American 114s to 116s (24½c to 25½c). Fat and easy. Irish 128s to 140s (27½c to 30½c). Danish 127s to 132s (27½c to 30½c). Danish killings estimated at 100 head.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur December 21 to December 26, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
21	46	42	42	40	36	60	55	52	51	215	211	198	90
22	46	42	42	40	36	60	55	52	51	219	215	202	92
23	47	43	43	41	37	62	57	53	52	222	218	206	98
24	47	43	43	41	37	63	58	54	53	223	219	206	101
25													
26													
Dec. Ago.	46	42	42	40	37	61	56	53	52	219	215	203	94
Dec. Ago.	68	63	63	61	56	94	87	84	82	265	261	247	144

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

Receipts: Cattle, 228; calves, 52; hogs, 1,350; sheep, 32.
Choice steers \$6.50 to \$7.50
Fair to good steers 5.25 to 6.25
Medium steers 4.50 to 5.00
Common steers 3.50 to 4.00
Choice butcher heifers 5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good butcher heifers 3.75 to 4.75
Choice butcher cows 4.25 to 4.50
Fair to good butcher cows 3.25 to 4.00
Medium butcher cows 2.75 to 3.00
Canners and cutters 1.75 to 2.50
Good bulls 2.50 to 3.00
Common bulls 2.00 to 2.25
Good oxen 3.50 to 4.50
Medium oxen 2.75 to 3.25
Common oxen 2.00 to 2.50
Choice stocker steers 4.25 to 4.50
Fair to good stocker steers 3.00 to 4.00
Choice stocker heifers 3.25 to 3.50
Fair to good stocker heifers 2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers 4.75 to 5.25
Fair to good feeder steers 3.75 to 4.50
Choice calves 7.00 to 8.00
Good calves 5.00 to 6.00
Common calves 3.00 to 4.00
Hogs—Select bacon, \$13.75; thick smooths, \$12.50; heavies, \$11.50; extra heavies, \$11; shop hogs, \$12.50; lights and feeders, \$11; roughs, \$8.50; sows, No. 1, \$9.50; sows, No. 2, \$9.50; stags, \$5.00.
Lambs—Fair to good, \$10.50 to \$11.75; common, \$9.00 to \$10.
Sheep—Fair to good, \$5.00 to \$7.00; common, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: The egg market is very quiet. Dealers are still pressing storage eggs into consumption all over the country, but there is still no desire on the buyer's part for any interprovincial movement. Holders of storage eggs are endeavoring to clean up and from reports at hand 34c is the highest price that has been offered on storage firsts by local dealers. Dealers are quoting country shippers extras 65c, firsts 58c, seconds 34c. Poultry: Receipts heavy on dressed stock market is lower, dressed springs 24c, fowl 13c to 19c, ducks 14c, geese 10c to 11c, turkeys 20c to 29c.

SASKATCHEWAN—Eggs: North Battleford reports an increased quantity of fresh eggs arriving with prices to gatherers extras 60c, firsts 55c. There is a reduced demand for storage eggs, prices unchanged. Poultry: Regina jobbers quoting lower prices on dressed turkeys with 24c top price for dressed. North Battleford paying 21c for same quality.

CALGARY—Eggs: Eggs scarce, jobbing storage extras \$12.90 per case, firsts \$12 per case, seconds \$9.90 per case. Poultry: Turkeys plentiful, live 11 pounds and over 20c; 8 pounds and over 18c; 6 to 8 pounds 15c; ducks 10c, geese 8c. Receipts ducks and geese light. All grades of dressed poultry 5c extra.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Market unchanged with local receipts very light. Jobbing fresh extras 65c, firsts 60c. Poultry: Market firm under light receipts. Dealers quoting 27c to 29c for No. 1 dressed turkeys, live chicken 14c, fowl 12c.

Testimonials for Trees

From B. H. Borreson, Ponteix, Sask.: "There is nothing so nice to see on these bald prairies as a grove of green trees in the summer protecting the garden stuff and the buildings, while in the winter the belts protect from the cold winds and hold back the snow. During June of the year (1921) we had a small cyclone. Some of the neighbors had buildings smashed and portable granaries were carried for miles. I was watching the storm coming. When it struck it laid my trees about flat but all my buildings were saved, and the trees did the trick. There are not many around here who have trees. We have now had four drought years but the trees keep growing."

From A. E. Randall, Warman, Sask.: "Trees are a considerable improvement to the farm, both as windbreaks and also for their beauty, and I certainly consider that when grown a few years they would add to the cash value of the farm if I wished to sell. I had no previous experience with tree planting. I have always held the opinion that our rainfall was insufficient for tree growth and our soil too compact. However, many of the trees I planted

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Box of Fresh Frozen Mullet, 100 lbs.	\$3.95
Dressed Whitefish, per lb.	12c
Goldeyes, per lb.	6½c
Best B.C. Red Salmon, per lb.	19c
Fine Pickered, per lb.	12c
Tulibee, per lb.	5½c
Lake Superior Trout, per lb.	17c
Imported Scotch Kippers, 14-lb. box	\$3.75
Imported Scotch Haddock Fillets, 28-lb. box	\$3.95
Finnish Haddock, box 30 lbs.	\$3.75
Finnish Haddock, box 15 lbs.	\$2.00

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	Dressed	Live
Turkeys, 13 lbs. and over	29c	23c
Turkeys, 11-13 lbs.	25-26c	20-21c
Turkeys, 8-11 lbs.	23-24c	18-19c
Chickens, 5 lbs. and over	24c	19-20c
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat		19-21c
Hens, 4-6 lbs.		16-18c
Ducks		16-17c

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Hens, over 6 lbs., extra TURKEYS
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17c; 4-5 lbs., good con- Price guaranteed
dition, 14c; under 4 on all Live and
lbs., good condition, 11c Dressed ship-
ments.
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lbs., 19-20c; 4-5 lbs., POULTRY—We
good condition, 17c; will pay 3-4c
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Old Roosters 9c and Geese.
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Turkeys, 13 lbs. and over Dressed Live
Turkeys, 11-13 lbs. 27-29c 21c
Turkeys, 8-11 lbs. 24-26c 20c
Chickens, 5 lbs. and over 23-24c 19c
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat 18-20c
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Highest Market Price. All prices f.o.b. Winni-
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Various

FOREST HOME STOCK FARM—PRESENT offering, Clydesdale Bibles, two to five years; Shorthorn bulls, six to 14 months; Oxford-Down ewes and Barred Rock cockerels. Phone or wire Carman. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

SWAMP FEVER CURE—LARGE BOTTLE, sufficient to cure one horse, \$5.00, delivered. H. S. Rungay, Chemist, Newdale, Man. 46-9

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TEN THOUSAND HORSES WANTED to work in the Beaton Hitch. They now can. No lead chains, eveners or pulleys. Perfect equalizer. String out as many as you wish. Sold direct. Send stamp for particulars. Beaton Hitch, Winnipeg, Alta. 48-5

WANTED—TO HIRE, UNDER FEDERAL scheme, Clydesdale stallion, first-class horse, size and quality. Chas. Penny, Secretary, Horse Breeders' Club, Hamilton, Man.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion, eight years old, sound, good stock horse. A snap. Welwyn Percheron Horse Co., Welwyn, Sask. 48-5

BELGIAN DRAFT STALLION FOR SALE OR trade. John A. Kaeser, Box 538, Moosomin, Sask. 48-5

A NUMBER OF VERY FINE PURE-BRED Shetland pony colts delivered at your station for \$50. R. B. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 48-5

TO TRADE—HORSES, FOR 15-30 KEROSENE tractor. Box 261, Vermilion, Alta. 51-5

TRADE—CAR HALTER BROKE HORSES for good touring car. Geo. Coulter, Plapot, Sask. 47-6

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, REGIS- tered, 11 months old, \$75. Granddare, Blackcap Revolution. A. E. Clarke, Stonewall, Man. 50-5

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, NINE months, \$50; Duke. Henry Libke, Dundurn, Sask. 52-5

Polled Herefords

SELLING—REGISTERED POLLED HEREFORD bulls, yearlings. Hart Bros., Gladstone, Man. 51-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED POLLED HEREFORD cows and bulls. E. Tigar, Cupar, Sask.

Holsteins

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, TWO YEARS, from good milking stock. Price eight dollars. R. K. Smith, Oak Lake, Man. 51-2

Shorthorns

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, EIGHT years old, \$85. F. W. Caine, Hardy, Sask.

SWINE

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SELLING—LONG IMPROVED BACON TYPE Berkshires, weight 200 to 225 pounds, long, deep and smooth. Price \$35, f.o.b. Deloraine, Man. Chas. Weaver. 49-5

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

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REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOAR, TWO years, \$25. Fred Coutts, Newdale, Man. 52-2

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REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, either sex, eight months, \$25. Six-weeks-old pigs, \$6.00. Papers, \$1.00. F. V. Copeland, Box 238, Kindersley, Sask. 51-2

REGISTERED BACON YORKSHIRES—SOWS, weighing 160 to 260 pounds, \$26 up; boar, 450 pounds, \$35. George Milliken, Reston, Man. 50-3

YORKSHIRES, TOP SERVICE BOARS, J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 48-6

SHEEP

Various

SELLING—EIGHT SIX-YEAR-OLD, REGIS- tered Hampshire ewes, bred, imported ram, \$20 each, crated, Maldstone, Sask. A. Hastings. 48-5

REGISTERED SUFFOLK RAM LAMBS, \$25 each. Barclay Green, Boharm, Sask. 52-3

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

TOY PEKINGESE, BOSTON, FOX TERRIER, alfredale, collie pups, Persian kittens, talking parrots, canaries, gold fish, love birds, pedigree Chinchilla rabbits. E. S. Miller Bird Co., 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 48-5

WHIRLWIND COYOTE HOUNDS, RUSSIAN wolfhounds, Scotch and Irish staghounds, greyhounds, foxhounds, coyotes, collie pups. Unso-belled testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 48-5

WANTED—FOUR COYOTE HOUNDS, PRE- ferably large and fast. Guaranteed to catch and kill. Photo if possible. Box 31, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 44-4

REGISTERED RUSSIAN WOLFHOUSES—PUPS and grown dogs. Grand sire, Count Debascio, champion of Canada and international champion. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 50-3

SILVER BLACK FOXES, FROM MOST PRO- fitable Prince Edward Island strains. Birnie Silver Black Fox Company Limited, 608 Lombard Building, Winnipeg. 48-5

SAINT BERNARD PUPPIES, PURE-BRED; sire and dam prize winners. Dogs, \$35; bitches, \$40. 48-5

LIVESTOCK

CANARIES, PARROTS, GOLD FISH, DOGS, kittens, chinchilla rabbits, guinea pigs. Reliable Bird Store, 405 Portage, Winnipeg. 49-13

WOLFHOUSES. GET A GUARANTEED PACK. Catchers and killers. Eagle Creek Kennels, Herschel, Sask. 49-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED CHINCHILLA RAB- bits, from imported stock. Wm. Rowan, Young, Sask. 52-3

COLLIE PUPS, SABLE, COMPLETE WHITE collars, nicely marked, registered Canadian Kennel Club. W. Hamer, Govan, Sask. 52-3

SCOTCH SHEEP DOGS, PUPPIES; ALSO cattle dogs, heifers, \$10. Guaranteed. E. E. Baynton, Sagathun, Sask. 52-3

TWO GOOD GREYHOUNDS, TRAINED, 18 months, \$30 and \$35 each. H. L. Bailey, Delacour, Alta. 52-3

SELLING—WOLFHOUSES, TRAINED, FAST, good killers. Box 28, Major, Sask. 50-3

POULTRY

Various

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, prize-winning birds, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$3.50 each; pure-bred Rose Comb White Wyandotte cockerels, prize birds, \$2.00 each; Pearl Guineas, \$2.50 pair. Mrs. Bertha Lindsay, Box 35, Vantage, Sask. 52-3

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from one of the best laying strains in Canada, also large two-year-old Embden geese. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man. 50-4

SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED COCKERELS, White Wyandottes, Rose Comb Black Minorcas, \$3.00 each; Black Orpingtons, \$5.00. Clifford Schoemperlen, Box 75, Strathclair, Man. 51-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$4.00, pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00. W. R. Tindall, Kindersley, Sask. 51-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, \$4.00; TURKEYS, \$2.50; S. C. White Leghorn roosters, \$1.00. Mrs. C. Webb, Tisdale, Sask. 50-3

PEARL GUINEAS, \$1.25 EACH. ALEX. POPE, Drake, Sask. 50-5

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SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, FROM pen selected heavy layers, headed by first prize cockerel, Winnipeg Poultry Show, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Mrs. Allan Maloney, Whitewood, Sask. 51-2

ROSE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, \$2.00 to \$3.00 each; direct descendants of America's best. Foreman Bros., Mazenod, Sask. 50-5

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BABY CHICKS—Strong, vigorous, healthy chicks that grow rapidly and will become heavy layers; hatched from high-grade pure-bred flocks carefully culled for heavy egg production. All leading varieties. We are now booking orders for 1926. Write today for free catalogue.—E. S. MILLER, Chickeries, 315 Donald St., Winnipeg.

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Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Custom Hatching, Incubators, Brooders, Supplies, Breeding Stock. Send for Free Catalogue and save money—369 ATKINS STREET, WINNIPEG.

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THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG strain, Cockerels half price now. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 52-6

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, beauties, \$2.00 each. Mrs. John F. Davies, Palmer, Sask. 52-3

PURE BRED-TO-LAY S. C. W. LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00 each. W. Harrison, Maryfield, Sask. 52-2

POULTRY

Minorcas

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, April hatched, \$3.00 or two for \$5.00. James Kilpatrick, Melfort, Sask. 52-2

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. H. Helchen, Spruce Grove, Alta. 52-2

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COCKERELS—270-EGG LINE, THE INVINC- ibles. I need room. Sacrificing at half price. Pedigree with every bird. \$2.50, \$3.50 each. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 52-5

PEDIGREE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS from registered hens, records 203-257 eggs, \$5.00. From egg-laying contest stock, two \$5.00. Linvil Rash, Purple Springs, Alta. 52-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, M.A.C. AND Stacy's pedigree hatchlings. State preference. All selected birds. \$4.00 each. John H. Otto, Rcaisale, Man. 48-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, April and May hatch, best laying strain, \$2.00 each. James Johnston, Wilkie, Sask. 50-5

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each, April hatch. Box 20, Drake, Sask. 50-6

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Miss Clark, Box 390, Pense, Sask. 51-3

Rhode Islands

SACRIFICING—60 R. I. RED PULLETS, APRIL hatched, direct from experimental farm October heavy laying strain, \$1.75. Mrs. Rinn, Manitou, Man. 51-2

SELLING—R. I. RED COCKERELS, WEIGHING six to seven pounds, \$2.00 each. James McKee, Sperling, Man. 50-4

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, BOTH combs, winter layers, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 52-6

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, Gull's bred-to-lay, \$3.00. D. Young, Success, Sask. 50-5

RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS, \$3.00, \$5.00 AND \$10. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask. 48-6

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE AND SINGLE Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, bred-to-lay, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.00. Mrs. Wurts, Duff, Sask. 52-2

SELLING—CHOICE R. I. COCKERELS, S. C., \$5.00; two, \$5.00. Wm. Maguire, Quill Lake, Sask. 52-2

R. I. RED COCKERELS, \$1.50 EACH. P. BAR- ton, Mount Green, Sask.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH; three for \$5.00. Th. Ingmarson, Merid, Sask. 51-2

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FROM choice hens, headed by 43-pound tom, first prize Regina, 1924, 1925; sire of first prize tom, Winnipeg and Regina; young hens, 14 to 17 pounds, \$6.00 to \$10; toms, \$8.00 to \$12. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 52-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey toms, 16 to 23 pounds, \$10; pullets, 14 to 16, \$6.00. Sire of hens won two Regina firsts, second Winnipeg. One of same flock, Winnipeg first, 1925. Mrs. A. D. Angus, Willmar, Sask. 52-3

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM University and imported stock, toms, 20 to 27 pounds, \$7.00 to \$12; pullets, 12 to 16 pounds, \$4.00 to \$6.00. Mrs. Ralph Dancy, Mawer, Sask. 52-4

FOR SALE—TOULOUSE GEESE, \$2.50; GAN- ders, \$3.50. Mrs. A. Gray, Grand View, Man. 50-3

POULTRY

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS from imported 45-pound prize toms, May hatch toms, 24 pounds, \$10; hens, 15 pounds, \$5.00. Weight guaranteed. J. C. Miller, Brooks, Alta. 52-2

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, \$3.00; GAN- ders, \$4.00; from first prize stock at Regina Fair. Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. James Baggett, Hinton, Sask. 52-2

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, from winners at Brandon and Madison Square Gardens, weight 22 pounds, \$10. Peter Dodds, Elgin, Man. 52-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS by imported tom. Toms, 20 to 22 pounds, \$7.00; hens, 12 to 14 pounds, \$4.00. Mrs. John Elms, Forget, Sask. 51-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS from 40-pound tom; large, healthy birds. Toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. R. E. Lundahl, Daysdale, Alta. 51-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00 from hens weighing 16-21 pounds. H. Tallmadge, Talmage, Sask. 51-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZ turkeys. Toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. Mrs. Jam MacDonald, Box 49, Cadillac, Sask. 52-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY selected stock; toms, 20-22 pounds, \$7.00; hens, 15 pounds, \$5.00. Dickey Bros., Perdue, Sask. 52-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY hens, \$4.00; pure-bred Pekin ducks, \$1.50; drake, \$2.00. Mrs. Jane McLean, Roseray, Sask. 50-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. Mrs. McIntosh, Arc, Sask. 51-3

BRONZE TOMS, FROM FIRST PRIZE W ners on both sides, \$6.00 to \$8.00 each. Mrs. Bell, Willows, Sask. 51-3

AT LOW COST YOU CAN REACH OVER 75,000 farmer readers. Why not advertise your ad in these columns?

SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEE and ganders, \$3.50 each. McKenzie Bros., Hearne, Sask. 50-5

FOR SALE—LOVELY LARGE TOULOU geese at \$4.00 each. Mr. John Gross, Hodgkiss, Sask. 51-3

TOULOUSE MAMMOTH GEESE—GEES \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. McLean, Manitou, Man. 51-3

WHITE CHINESE GANDERS, \$5.00; GEE \$4.00. Mrs. Ora Edwards, Cheadle, Alta. 51-3

LARGE PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS, \$1 each. Milton McGhan, Clover Bar, Alta. 51-3

PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$6.00; HEN \$4.00. Mrs. Chas. Phipps, Forgan, Sask. 48-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5 hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Silsby, Kedleston, Sask. 51-3

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTES, FROM STOCK FR Martin's best Dorcas matings; dam's records 200 267; sires, New York State Fair winners. Cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10; pullets, \$3.00 and \$5 each. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 51-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK erels, sired by males from Martin's high record pens, and from one of the best flocks of Wyandottes in the West, \$3.00 each, two \$5.00. W. Tebb, Aldrie, Alta. 51-3

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTES, \$5 each, rose comb, university stock, cockerels, \$3.00, sure to please, pure-bred. Harold McConquest, Sask. 51-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WY andottes, good winter layers, May hatched, cockerels, \$2.00 each. Thos. Munroe, Mawer, Sask. 52-2

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS Martin strain, \$2.25 each. Mrs. Ralph Dancy, Mawer, Sask. 52-4

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK erels, \$2.00; large birds. Bronson Bros., Vico, Sask. 52-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK erels, premier strain, \$3.00 each; pair, \$5.00. H. Keys, Keytown, Sask. 51-3

SEEDS

Various

BUY YOUR SEEDS DIRECT—SAVE store profit. Get new crop fresh, tested and Standard proven varieties. Wholesale prices. Investigate. Free seed list. McFayden Seed Co., Winnipeg. 52-2

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FLAX SEED—GROWN ON BREAK cleaned for drill, free from weeds, \$2.75 per bushels 10c each. A. Meek, Shaunavon, Sask. 52-2

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SELLING—PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SW clover seed, tested and scarified, 100 pounds per pound; 1,000 pounds, \$c., bags included. Stewart, Muir, Man. 52-2

FOR SALE—BROME SEED, SIX CENTS per pound, cleaned, nine cents cleaned. Wallaux, Sask. 52-2

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SW clover, nine cents per pound, sacks included. Herbert Heintz, Gull Lake, Sask. 52-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, \$C each, 10c. pound. Arthur Rowan, Minto, Sask. 52-2

Oats

OATS FOR SALE. W. GREER, LASHB Sask. 52-2

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MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, SECOND GEN eration, field inspection 99.999% pure; tested and germination test 95%. Sealed bags. Order bushel. Prices subject to change. Cash with order. Special rates on car lots. Ewert, Fairview Farm, Drake, Sask. 52-2

FOR SALE—ONE CAR MARQUIS fifth generation, field inspected this year on request. Chas. W. Noyce, R.R. 1, Alta. 52-2



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It costs \$100 an hour for the privilege of using the Radio Broadcasting Service. It only costs 9 cents per word per week (cheaper rates for 3 or 5 weeks) to reach 75,000 prairie farmers with a Sales Message, a "Want Ad." or an offer to Exchange anything used or produced on the farm.

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"Little Guide Ads." make new friends every day. Many a farm, financially run down has been successfully placed on a sound paying basis and if we can do it for others, we can do it

SEEDS

CHOICE MARQUIS WHEAT, FIRST AND second generation grade (registered), heavily cleaned. Price, \$3.00 and \$2.50 bushel, bagged, sealed, f.o.b. Laura, Sask. Thos. C. Bennett. 52-6

OR SALE—BURBANK QUALITY WHEAT. Threshed before rain, \$2.50 bushel. Bags extra. H. Mayhew, Treherne, Man.

ANTED—CARLOAD OF DURHAM WHEAT for seed. Send sample and price. Roy Whitman, secretary, United Farmers, Ridgeville, Man. 48-5

FARM LANDS

Sale or Rent

ARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climate conditions ideal. Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is assured. Schools are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line at half rates to intending settlers. These government lands are open for pre-emption or purchase on easy terms as low as \$2.50 per acre with 10 years to pay. Full information from R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

VESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years, interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922-1st St. East, Calgary.

ITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICI- pants and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

THREE THOUSAND ACRES IMPROVED farms, equipped or unequipped. Will sell en-block or a quarter to full section as desired. State first letter precisely what you want and cash payment. Hughes & Company, owners, Brandon. 52-2

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 47-5

OR SALE—320 ACRES, RED DEER DISTRICT, 100 broken, 100 fall plowed, new house, barn, etc. Snap at \$42 acre; \$4,500 cash, balance 6%. R. F. Counts, Penhold, Alta. 50-3

ACRES, WELL IMPROVED, CLOSE TO town, \$1,500 down, balance ten years time or half crop payments. Apply Box 204, Lacombe, Alta. 50-3

5 ACRES, TWO MILES FROM TOWN AND high school, rich soil, no stone, level surface, new house. Crop payment terms. Write Warch Land Co., Winnipeg. 51-2

R SALE OR TRADE—FIRST-CLASS, UP-TO- date grain and stock farm. Particulars. Address, John A. Kaeser, Box 538, Moosomin, Sask. 48-8

EEP RANCH FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, particulars on application. Robert Hale, Butters, Sask. 52-3

LLING—THREE-QUARTERS, GOING CON- crete, \$4,600. Six quarters near Grimshaw. Jack Forbette, Berwyn, Alta.

T A MINNESOTA FARM WHILE PRICES are still low; let us help you. State Immigration Dept. 775, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

LLING—GOOD FARM, WELL SITUATED, H. Smith, Somenos, B.C. 52-3

Farm Lands Wanted

LL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb. 43-1

NTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 50-5

FARM MACHINERY

Various

ARRANTED OVERHAULED 4 H.P. CUSH- man battery ignition engine, \$100 cash, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cushman Farm Equipment Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 50-5

0 TITAN, 1000; 500-FOOT SPARTA WELL drill, \$500. Box 110, Kitscoty, Alta. 51-4

NTED—V-TYPE BRUSH CUTTER, 14-FOOT, Many Bros., Meeting Creek, Alta. 51-2

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And Now Artificial Wool!

Sir Frank Heath, investigating problems of research on behalf of the Commonwealth government, drew the attention of the Council of Graziers' Association of New South Wales, to the possibilities of the development of synthetic wool, which might prove a menace to lower grades of wool, at a meeting in Sydney recently, says the London Livestock Journal. He, therefore argued that every effort should be made to improve lower grades to enable them to meet competition. One method

as the stretching of cross-bred wool to cure greater length, fineness and elasticity of fibre.

Specimens of synthetic woolen cloth which were produced from cotton with highly concentrated nitric acid are in the possession of the Sydney University, and apparently support the claims of greater resistance to tearing and friction, and greater warming properties than cotton.

Australian wool growers are not alarmed at the prospect, and do not believe that artificial wool will prove a greater menace to industry than artificial silk. Farmers assert that the stretching of cross-bred wool would not achieve a great deal, as one cannot convert cross-bred into Merino by stretching.

At the same time, the growers are fully alive to the necessity of keeping abreast of scientific discoveries. They assured Sir Frank Heath they will be glad to co-operate in any research work conducted in England in connection with the wool industry.

The Livestock Revival of 1925

Continued from Page 7

our two great national divisions. Today, they are all travelling the same road.

But there is much yet to do to perfect this beginning. It is true that the structure has been erected and that a national program is functioning in the way of exhibition policy, marketing machinery and unit commercial objectives. I think, too, that the economies of our organization are fundamentally sound—the payment of a premium for quality—production related to consumer requirements—necessary legal supervision to ensure that the principles apply, but the fact remains that one great problem still presents itself in the rounding out of our national policy. I am thinking of the farmer, and his name is legion, whose methods and management still yield to him a bare living. I am thinking of the boys and girls whose training is far short of what it ought to be, and whose future is being dwarfed thereby. I am thinking of the foreigners in our midst who will never be good Canadians until given a lead that will help them make a better living. I am thinking of the immigrants whose influx we so much need, but whose coming is discouraged by the adversity and privation so many have experienced in establishing themselves in this new country. I am thinking, too, of how much loss and disappointment could be avoided if the proper facilities were provided.

Technical Leadership

The way out is long past the experimental stage. Its method and its success has been demonstrated times without number in community improvement in the rehabilitation of apparently hopeless areas in the reorganization of local methods into profitable production channels. The plan may take one form or another, but in the end it works down to the giving of permanent local leadership. That it is not being given in a sufficiently general, or permanent fashion in Western Canada at the present time constitutes the greatest weakness of our existing agricultural policy.

One could argue this point at length. I know that I am treading on delicate ground. I know that production policy has been regarded as essentially within provincial jurisdiction, and that what has been said may be considered as a reflection upon provincial activities. I do not mean it so. I think we have been entirely wrong in attempting to divorce production from marketing. By this road lies duplication, conflict and inefficiency. No manufacturing plant ever won to success except by co-ordinating its production and selling machinery. It must be ever so with our livestock business. It has taken the provinces working with the Dominion to complete and make effective our marketing organization. I am just as confident that it will take the Dominion working with the provinces to perfect our production program. This is our next great problem, and it will take five years—possibly ten—to get it solved.

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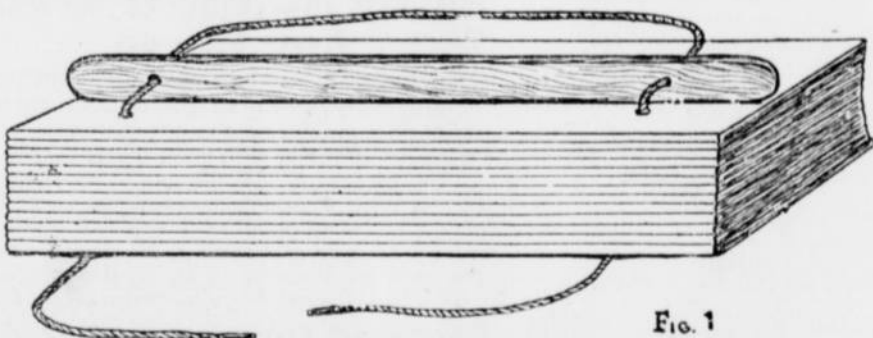


FIG. 1



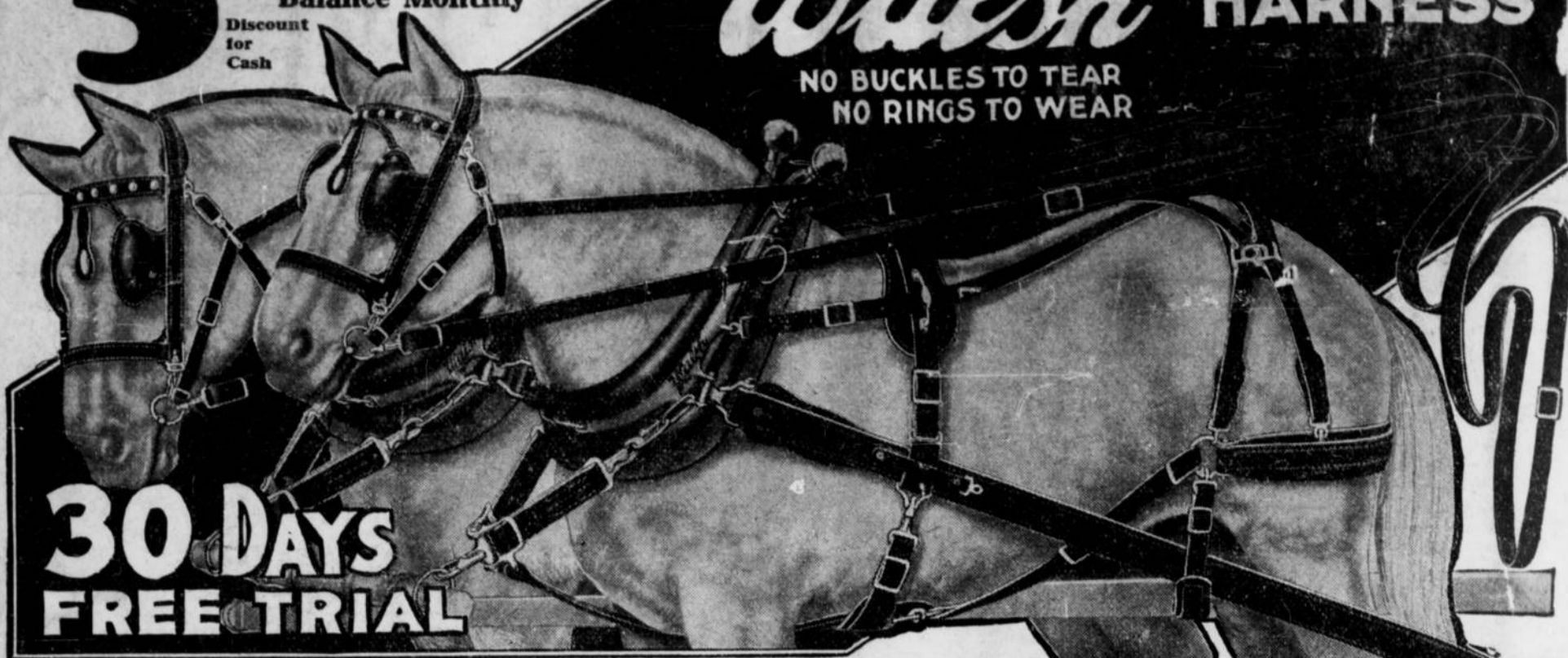
FIG. 2

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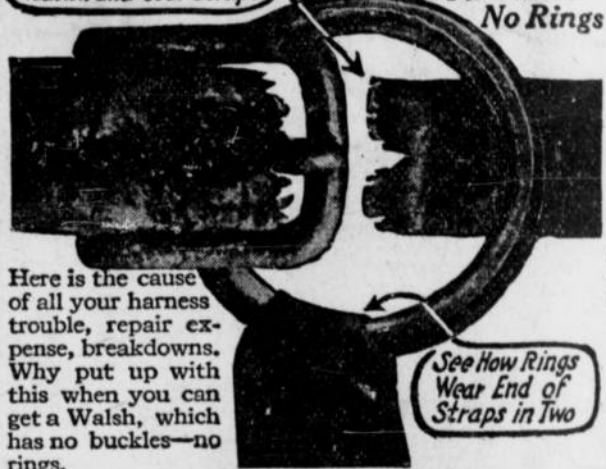
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